



Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Report for the Year

1953



PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1954

Price 12s 6d net

*The cover photograph shows the scientific offensive against
Filaria flies at KUMBA*

REPORT

by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of the

Cameroons

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1953

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1954

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Report for the year 1953 to the United Nations Trusteeship Council on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship consists of two **Q. 1** mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, stretching from Lake Chad to the Atlantic. Geographically, as the maps accompanying this report show, it is divided into two parts by a gap of some 45 miles, near the Benue River. It is 700 miles long and nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles and the total area 34,081 square miles.

2. The territory is mainly mountainous. Its ports, Bota, Victoria, and Tiko, are dominated by the Cameroons Mountain, a volcano 13,350 feet high, which erupted last in 1922. North of the Mountain is a wide belt of broken, forested country, containing most of the territory's cocoa farms, and its largest towns, Kumba and Mamfe, neither of which, however, has a population exceeding 10,000. For a short time each year small coastal ships can reach Mamfe by river, from the Nigerian port of Calabar.

3. North again of this forest belt are grassy highlands, covering most of the Bamenda Province, some of the Cameroons Province, and some of the Southern Adamawa districts. In these highlands there are peaks rising to over 8,000 feet, and the excellent cattle ranges of the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux. Yet further north, along the territory's eastern border, in Adamawa, is a long line of broken rocky hills, with a gap on either side of the Benue River. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 feet above sea level, partly covered with orchard scrub.

4. Country of this type extends to the Dikwa Division, in the Bornu Province, but north of the village of Gwoza the hills disappear, and the landscape is flat, mainly sandy, with large patches of black cotton soil. On the shores of Lake Chad, in the extreme north, there are marshes.

5. Administratively, during 1953, the southern part of the territory, consisting of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, formed part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, while the Northern part, consisting of the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area in the Benue Province, the Southern and Northern Adamawa districts of the Adamawa Province, and the Dikwa Division, was included in the Northern Region. The area of the Cameroons Province is 9,149 square miles, that of the Bamenda Province 7,432 square miles, that of the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area 1,236 square miles, that of the Southern Adamawa districts 9,225 square miles, that of the Northern Adamawa districts 1,740 square miles, and that of the Dikwa Division 5,149 square miles. The Southern Adamawa districts are those to the south of the Benue River.

6. The population of the territory is approximately 1,400,000, and its **Q. 2** ethnic composition is highly complex. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the territory is as follows:—

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa division (Bornu Province):—

Kanuri.

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.

Hill Pagans, i.e. primitive semi-Bantu speaking tribes.

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province):—

(i) Northern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Bata, Fali, Gude, Higi, Marghi, Njai and Sukur.

(ii) Southern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Chamba, Jibu, Koma and Mambila.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (Benue Province):—

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Bamenda Province:—

Bafut	}	Tribes of Tikar origin.
Banso		
Bikom		
Bum		
Fungom		
Ndop		
Wiya		
War		
Tang	}	Tribes partly of Tikar origin.
Mbembe		
Mfumte		
Kaka		
Mbaw		
Misaje	}	Tribes of Widekum origin.
Beba Befang		
Meta		
Mogamo		
Ngemba	}	A tribe of obscure, perhaps Tiv, origin.
Ngi		
Ngonu (Ngaw)	}	Tribes of Chamba origin.
Aghem (Wum)		
Bali		
Fulani		

Cameroons Province:—

(i) Victoria Division:—

Bakweri	}	Tribes and clans speaking mainly semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.
Balong		
Bambuko		
Clans of Victoria Federation		
(mainly of Duala and Bakweri stock)		

Cameroons Province (*cont.*):—

(ii) Kumba Division:—

Bafaw
 Bakossi
 Bakundu
 Balong
 Balnt
 Balundu
 Bamuko
 Basossi
 Mbonge
 Ngolo-Batanga-Korup

(iii) Mamfe Division:—

Assumbo
 Bangwa
 Banyang
 Kembong
 Mbo
 Mbulu
 Menka
 Mundani
 Takamanda
 Widekum

Tribes and clans speaking mainly
 semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.

7. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:—

- (i) Kanuri.
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
- (iii) Fulani.
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
- (v) A large number of groups speaking semi-Bantu, or in the south, Bantu languages.

Some details of the origin of each of these groups are given below.

(i) *The Kanuri*. The Kanuri came originally from Kanem in the Central Sudan. They are of negro origin, modified by a Tuareg Berber migration from A.D. 500-800. They entered Bornu about the 13th century, conquered the country and intermarried with the negro population of Bornu. They are still the ruling race in Dikwa.

(ii) *The Shuwa Arabs*. The Shuwa Arabs came into Bornu from the East. This quick-tempered people, though now mostly settled, still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsmen.

(iii) *The Fulani*. The Fulani, a pastoral people probably of Semitic origin, came into the territory from Melle via Bornu. They belong principally to the Wolarbe, Ba'en and Ilaga'en clans and have now become Moslems of the Sunni sect. Their customs are in general regulated by Islamic law and tradition with a considerable substratum of pagan custom and observances, particularly among the nomad clans, some of which have not embraced Islam. The purer strains are noticeable for their spare frame, light colour, thin lips and non-negroid appearance. These characteristics are often lost by inter-marriage with the various tribes among which they have settled. Their language, Fulfulde, is spoken throughout the Western and Central Sudan. It is the lingua franca of Adamawa.

(iv) *Tikars and Chambas*. In the Bamenda Province semi-Bantu-speaking stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-east territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of a Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda Province to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their gay brightly coloured cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. The heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba, and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys.

(v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups*. In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages, and on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Nothing is known of their origin. They presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

8. In the south of the territory, equally little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The Mambukos and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountains about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

9. The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, some Sudanic, some semi-Bantu, some Bantu. There is no language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the territory. English is spoken fairly widely in the extreme south, and other languages understood over a sizeable area are Duala (in the south), Bali (in Bamenda), Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu).

10. The religion of the great majority of the population combines belief in the Supreme Being with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces Christianity is spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

11. Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of the aboriginal peoples. The influence of Islam in this respect is particularly noticeable in the northern area. There the original culture of the hill pagans is characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes. This tends to give place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn, kindred exogamy is not observed, cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead buried in the Moslem fashion.

12. The Moslems of the North and the Tikar and Chamba communities of Bamenda Province have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bāso and Bali. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu hill pagan communities of the Adamawa district, for instance, are bound together in the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united either because all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or because all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; on the contrary there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others, especially the adjacent village groups.

13. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transitional state, in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse from admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery.

14. Marriage is by the payment of "bride price", the exaction of labour service, or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down, as girls have recourse to a court if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife.

15. The blacksmith kindred often possess a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions. The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident are general throughout the pagan areas.

16. There is considerable movement of the population within the Territory, Q. 3 between the Territory and Nigeria, and between the Territory and the French Cameroons, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. The results may be summarised as follows:—

(a) *Bamenda*. The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native landowners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect.

(b) *Cameroons Province*. There is a general coming and going between the Province and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some arrivals stay a few years and then return to their homes but few settle permanently. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons, but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders, and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic natives of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a

shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners". There is a certain amount of prostitution. The Cameroons Development Corporation is providing more accommodation for wives of labourers, and this has diminished the evil.

- (c) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately, the primitive hill dweller, once he leaves the hills, soon forgets his old methods of conservation, and in the more ample farmland of the plains shifts yearly, putting nothing back into the soil. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being extended near these hills especially in Mubi district. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

Q. 4(a) 17. For practical purposes, the territory's history before the beginning of the nineteenth century is unknown. Until the end of that century there was virtually no effective connection between the northern and southern parts. The existing connection has grown up slowly since the Cameroons as a whole came under German rule.

18. Europeans first established themselves in the southern part of the territory about the middle of the nineteenth century: by 1848 the Baptist Mission was operating at Bimbia, and ten years later it set up at Victoria also. The Missionaries were British, but in 1884 the German Government formally took the territory under its protection. It spent the ensuing twenty or thirty years extending its influence inland.

19. The Benue and Adamawa parts of the territory, by 1848, had been incorporated into the empire of the Fulani conqueror, Modibbo Adama. By 1889 the Royal Niger Company had worked its way up the River Benue, and established posts. In the next fifteen years there was a good deal of fighting by both British and German military expeditions, the British and German spheres of influence being finally delimited in 1909.

20. The Emirate of Dikwa is part of the old Bornu Empire, and for it the nineteenth century was a period of intermittent trouble. First the Fulani had to be repelled, then, after a lull, rivalries among the ruling families led to civil war. Finally, in 1893, one Rabeh, the son of a notorious slave dealer, appeared with an army from the Sudan, and over-ran the country. He was ultimately overthrown in 1900 by the French, as was his son and successor in the following year. The French restored the former dynasty, and under the German administration it remained in power, as it does up to the present.

21. On the outbreak of war in 1914 British and French forces invaded the Cameroons. The early fighting went in the Germans' favour, but by 1916 their main force had to retreat into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni to escape a converging advance by British, French, and Belgian contingents. In Rio Muni the German troops were interned, and the garrison of Mora in the North, being cut off, surrendered.

22. The Cameroons was then provisionally divided into British and French spheres which, with slight subsequent modifications, became the areas for which the League of Nations conferred Mandates. The areas so defined are now the subjects of the respective Trusteeship Agreements. In

(a) See paragraphs 40 to 69 of the report for 1952.

1946 the lands formerly held by German plantation companies, bought back by them from the Public Custodian in 1924, were bought by the Governor and handed over to the Cameroons Development Corporation. This is a body constituted by Ordinance to operate on commercial lines, and its surplus profits are applied at the Governor's discretion for the benefit of the territory's inhabitants. Its annual reports are transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations. The first Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council visited the territory in 1949, and the second in 1952.

23. The existing constitution of Nigeria came into force in 1951. In 1953 events made it plain that it would have to be revised. The year began with a split in the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, that is to say, in the party controlling the Eastern Regional House of Assembly. The party called upon the Regional Ministers to resign, but after some indecision only three out of the nine consented to do so. The three included Mr. Muna, the Minister of Works, from the Bamenda Province, and at this stage the Cameroons members in the House supported the main body of the party. The six remaining Ministers continued in their posts.

24. In March, the bulk of the Cameroons members broke with the National Council party, and their attitude was endorsed by representative meetings subsequently held in the territory. In May, a motion in the House that Mr. Muna be once again appointed to the Ministry of Works was defeated, and shortly afterwards the House was dissolved. Following this Southern Cameroons opinion began to favour separation of the Southern Cameroons from the Eastern Region.

25. In July and August the Secretary of State for the Colonies held a conference in London, to discuss the manner in which the constitution should be revised. His statement on the subject, as far as the Cameroons was concerned, appears as attachment A to this Report, and gives the names of the representatives from the territory who attended. The elections in the Southern Cameroons to the Eastern Regional House of Assembly, which began late in the year and ended early in 1954, were won decisively by the Kamerun People's National Congress party, under the leadership of Dr. Endeley.

26. The first full census in the northern part of the territory was carried out in 1952. In April, 1953, there occurred the first full census of the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces. In July, Ahmadu, Lamido of Adamawa, abdicated, in deference to his Council's unanimous wish. He was succeeded by his predecessor's son, Aliyu.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Q. 5 27. The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York the 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law is the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. Under Section 5 of this Order Nigeria (which under Section 1 means the Colony, the Protectorate and the Cameroons) is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Western Region, and the Eastern Region. There was no change during 1953 in any legislation defining or affecting the legal status of the Territory.

Q. 6 28. The indigenous inhabitants are British protected persons. As such, they enjoy the same guarantee as regards protection of their persons and property as do the people of British Colonies, protectorates and other dependencies. Under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Q. 7 29. Immigrants retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. An alien may not become a British protected person, but may apply for naturalisation under the British Nationality Act, 1948, as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony. All sections of the population are equal before the law, both of the Territory and of the metropolitan country.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

30. The Administering authority undertakes to provide every year for the United Nations a full report on the Territory, based on the questionnaire contained in Trusteeship Council Document T/1010. This, as regards volume, makes no difference to the work described in paragraph 149 of the 1951 report. A special representative will continue to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council, to clear up any points of doubt, and to answer questions, either written or oral. The Administering Authority is always ready to collaborate with the specialised agencies; during the year there was a linguistic expert at work in the northern part of the territory, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organisation. Q. 8

31. In the latter part of the year a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development carried out an economic survey, both in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The Mission's terms of reference were to assess the country's resources, to study possibilities of development, to recommend in what directions future development should proceed, and to advise on practical means to promote it. The Mission's report is to be published shortly. Q. 9

32. Officials in the territory work in the closest possible conjunction with officials in the French Trust Territory. Apart from numerous informal meetings and a visit by the Commissioner to the High Commissioner of the French Cameroons in May, there was a conference at Buea in August, chiefly concerned with still further reducing restrictions on traffic across the frontier; the *laisser-passer* which inhabitants of the southern part of the territory must have to visit the French sphere is now valid for three years, and an agreement is in process of negotiation regarding motor traffic which, if accepted by both sides, will greatly simplify customs and licencing procedure. A conference of Medical Officers at Yola discussed the spreading of disease across the international frontier and the effectiveness of vaccination, while in the northern part of the territory the veterinary authorities on either side acted in concert to prevent the spread of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. Q. 10

33. There is no interference with political, economic, social, religious, or other exchanges between the Territory and Nigeria, and, as regards the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, as little interference as possible. What there is in the latter case comes from customs restrictions, and the necessity for persons visiting the French sphere to carry identification documents. The customs restrictions are detailed elsewhere in this report. Identification documents are of the simplest nature, and readily available on demand, at a nominal cost. The people of the Territory have always associated freely with their neighbours in the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, and Nigeria; they have no strong ties with the adjacent island of Fernando Po, which forms part of Spanish Guinea.

34. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining areas Q. 11

of the Protectorate of Nigeria. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cameroons. There is a Central Executive and a Central Legislative House with powers over the whole of the Colony, Protectorate and Trust Territory. There are Regional Legislatures in each of the three Regions with Regional Executives. The Northern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Northern Region, including the Northern Cameroons. The Eastern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Eastern Region, including the Southern Cameroons.

35. There is a Council of Ministers for Nigeria consisting of the Governor, as President, six ex-officio Members and twelve Ministers. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria. The ex-officio Members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Four Ministers are appointed from among the members of each of the three Regional Legislatures. The Ministers appointed from the Eastern House of Assembly must include one who represents a Division of the Cameroons in that House.

36. There is a House of Representatives for Nigeria consisting of

- (a) a President ;
- (b) six ex-officio members ;
- (c) one hundred and thirty-six Representative Members ;
- (d) not more than six Special Members.

The ex-officio members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Special Members are appointed by the Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, would not otherwise be adequately represented in the House.

37. Sixty-eight of the Representative Members are elected by the Joint Council of the Northern Region from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Northern Region at least one member of the Northern House of Chiefs and one elected member of the Northern House of Assembly representing that Province in the said House. Thirty-four of the Representative Members are elected from the Western Region, and the remaining thirty-four from the Eastern Region. The Eastern representative members are elected by the Eastern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Eastern Region at least two elected members of the Eastern House of Assembly representing Divisions of that Province in the said House.

38. The executive authority of a Region extends to all matters with respect to which the legislature of the Region may make laws. The Executive Council of a Region is the principal instrument of policy in and for the Region on matters to which the executive authority of the Region extends. There are three Regional Executive Councils—Northern, Eastern and Western.

39. The Executive Council of the Northern Region consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.
- (c) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (d) Such Regional Ministers as may be appointed.

Of the Regional Ministers not less than two or more than three shall be appointed from the Northern House of Chiefs, and not less than four or more than six shall be appointed from among the elected and special members of the Northern House of Assembly.

40. The Executive Council of the Eastern Region consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.
- (c) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (d) Not less than seven or more than nine Regional Ministers appointed from among the Elected and Special Members of the Eastern House of Assembly. The persons appointed shall include at least one Elected Member who represents in the said House a Division in the Cameroons.

41. There is a Regional Legislature in each of the Regions. The Lieutenant-Governor of a Region, with the advice and consent of the Legislative House thereof, may make laws for such Region in respect of a wide number of subjects and on additional matters provided the power to legislate on such matters has first been delegated by the Central Legislature.

42. The Northern Region has two Legislative Houses, namely the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly.

The Northern House of Chiefs consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three official members.
- (c) All first-class Chiefs.
- (d) Thirty-seven other Chiefs.
- (e) An adviser on Moslem Law.

The Northern House of Assembly consists of

- (a) A President appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (b) Four official members.
- (c) Ninety elected members.
- (d) Not more than ten special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

43. The Eastern House of Assembly consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Five official members, including at least one public officer serving in the Southern Cameroons.
- (c) Eighty elected members.
- (d) Not more than three special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

The number of elected members was increased to ninety-seven in November.

44. The Nigerian House of Representatives at its first meeting of the year, in March, was as usual occupied almost exclusively with the budget. For the rest of the year the political parties were all taken up with the prospective changes in the constitution, and the House did not sit again. The Eastern Regional House of Assembly, until it was dissolved in May, was paralysed by the split in the party in power, already briefly described. The Northern Regional House of Assembly, besides dealing with the

Regional budget and debating the manner in which the constitution should be amended, got through a considerable volume of other no less essential business, which it would be inappropriate to describe in detail here.

45. The franchise in both Northern and Eastern Regions is extended to all adult Nigerians who are tax payers and who have either a residency qualification in the constituency or are natives of the constituency. In the Eastern Region the constituency is the division ; representatives are elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elect the members of the Eastern House of Assembly from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division is divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities ; an Electors' Register is prepared ; candidates must be nominated by registered electors and must be registered electors themselves ; a contested election is conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the elections records the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division a similar process of nomination and voting has to be observed. In the case of the election held by the electoral college of the Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons special provision has been made to ensure that one of the two members returned by it shall be a native of the Division. The purpose of this provision is to prevent a large non-Cameroonian element in the population of that division excluding locally born persons from representation.

46. In the Northern Region the constituency is a province ; the constituencies are similarly divided into primary electoral areas in which the primary elections are held. Between the primary electorate and the electoral college of the province which returns members to the House of Assembly there are not less than two intermediate stages of electoral college. Each of the intermediate colleges elects persons to go forward to the next college from amongst its own members. These stages additional to those mentioned in the Eastern Region are rendered necessary by the greater size of the constituency and the more extended distribution of the population. In the Northern Region there is no Register of Electors, the Tax Rolls being used as the basis for testing voters' qualifications. Voting in the electoral college of the constituency is conducted by secret ballot.

47. A member of any legislature holds office until the legislature is dissolved. A member of a Regional legislature gets £400 a year, and £400 besides if he is also a member of the House of Representatives. Regional Ministers without portfolio get £1,300 a year. A Minister with portfolio is paid £2,000 a year in the Northern Region, and £1,800 in the Eastern Region. Central Ministers without portfolio are paid £1,800 a year, and Central Ministers with portfolio £2,500. The salaries of Regional Ministers and members come from Regional funds, those of Central Ministers, and members of the House of Representatives, from Central funds.

48. The part played by the Cameroons members of the legislatures in the political events of the year has been outlined already. At the beginning of the year those from the southern part of the territory to all intents and purposes supported the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, while those from the northern part were adherents of the Northern People's Congress. The allegiance of the latter remained unaltered, but by June most of the southern members had joined the Kamerun National Congress, and the rest belonged to the Kamerun People's Party, both bodies having newly come into existence. Political sentiment in the northern part of the territory remains largely undeveloped, but there is no doubt that the southern members' activities enhanced their standing in the eyes of their constituents.

PART IV

International Peace and Security : Maintenance of Law and Order

49. The Nigeria Police Force maintains law and order in the Territory. Q. 12
There is a statement of its establishment on page 14. Both officers and men are freely posted between the Territory and Nigeria, which clearly improves their chances of promotion.

50. In the Cameroons Police Province, which includes the Cameroons and Bamenda Administrative Provinces, all recruiting is local, and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. In the case of the Northern Cameroons applicants may be accepted from outside the Territory.

Qualifications for enlistment are :—

Educational	...	...	...	...	Minimum Standard VI.
Age	...	...	...	...	Between 19 years and 25 years.
Height	...	...	...	...	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
Chest expanded	...	...	...	...	Minimum 34 ins.

The applicant must be of good character and be passed physically fit by a Medical Officer.

51. Recruits enlisted from the Southern Cameroons are trained in the Southern Police College at Ikeja, near Lagos, and recruits from the Northern Cameroons at the Northern Police College, Kaduna. Training normally lasts six months, during which time the recruit draws a salary of £75 a year. On completing the course successfully he is posted as a Third Class Constable to one of the Cameroons detachments at a salary of £86 a year. He then has the following ladder of promotion open to him :—

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3rd Class Constable...	86	90	94					
2nd Class Constable	98	102	106	110				
1st Class Constable ...	115	120	125	130				
Lance Corporal	145	150	155					
Corporal	165	170	175	180	185			
Sergeant	194	200	206	212	218			
Sergeant-Major	218	230	242	254				
Sub-Inspector	218	230	242	254	266	278		
Inspector Grade II	290	302	314	326	338	350		
Inspector Grade I	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
Chief Inspector	525	550	575	600	625	650		

Assistant Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent:

£570—£30—£690; £730—£40—£1,210.

Senior Superintendent of Police: £1,325 per annum.

52. On enlisting a constable contracts to serve 6 years with the force. At the end of that period, if he wishes, and if his work and conduct have been satisfactory, he may re-engage to serve until he is 45 years old.

53. Lance Corporals and upwards are pensionable when they retire. Constables discharged after 6 years' service are entitled to a gratuity. Those still serving on old conditions, who are discharged with 10 years' continuous service or more, besides a gratuity, get an annual allowance at the rate of one sixtieth of their yearly emoluments at the date of retirement for each completed month of service.

54. All ranks have ample opportunity for games and athletics. Nearly every detachment has its own football team and the Annual Police Sports held in the Regions and in Lagos give prowess full scope. At each station there is a lecture, recreation and reading room, equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

55. Paragraphs 109 to 112 of the report for 1952 contain an account of Q. 13 an attack by the Widekum tribes on the Balis, in the Bamenda Division. The report of the second Commission, charged with making recommendations as to rights of occupancy in the land which occasioned the trouble, was laid before the Trusteeship Council at its twelfth session. The proposed negotiated settlement will not be easy to bring about, but there has been encouraging progress, both parties displaying some willingness to compromise.

56. There was a disturbance in October at the village of Johode, in the Unsettled District of the Gwoza Hills. The inhabitants of Johode belong to the Azaghavana clan, which is law abiding on the whole, but intensely conservative: it has in the past refused to have anything to do with vaccination, super-phosphate fertilizers, or the poisoning of baboons as protection for crops. On this occasion it seems, the policy of encouraging hill pagans to descend to the better farmlands of the plains has been misunderstood; for there were rumours in Johode that the hill tribes were to be forced down and enslaved.

57. Furthermore, Johode consists of several hamlets, and the Hamlet Heads had lost the confidence of the people, who were consequently in a restless state. Three villagers volunteered to move to the plains, but were persuaded by the rest of the village to change their minds. A party including two representatives of the Native Authority went to see why the volunteers had not appeared. This party became involved with an assemblage of villagers whom beer had rendered truculent; the trouble spread, and the Native Authority representatives, with their companions, were forced to retire with all possible speed. The leading representative was caught, and hacked to death.

58. The people of Johode then became panic stricken at what they had done and deserted their homes for fear of reprisals. Since they mistrusted their Hamlet Heads, the normal means of getting into touch with them were wanting. They attacked Administrative Officers and police, who by this time had reached the scene, and killed a carrier. At its largest, the force employed consisted of 43 police, under an Assistant Superintendent, and took about three weeks to restore order. This was effected by the patient efforts of Administrative Officers, the police, and the Native Authority, without casualties among the villagers. The Hamlet Heads have been dismissed and the representative of the Native Authority who escaped has been fined £10 in the Court of the Emir, since his attitude helped to provoke the villagers, although it could not excuse the lengths to which they went. It has not yet been established who was individually responsible for the deaths of the Native Authority's representative and of the carrier. The village will probably be punished for its collective responsibility, but when this Report was written the point remained to be decided.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Q. 14

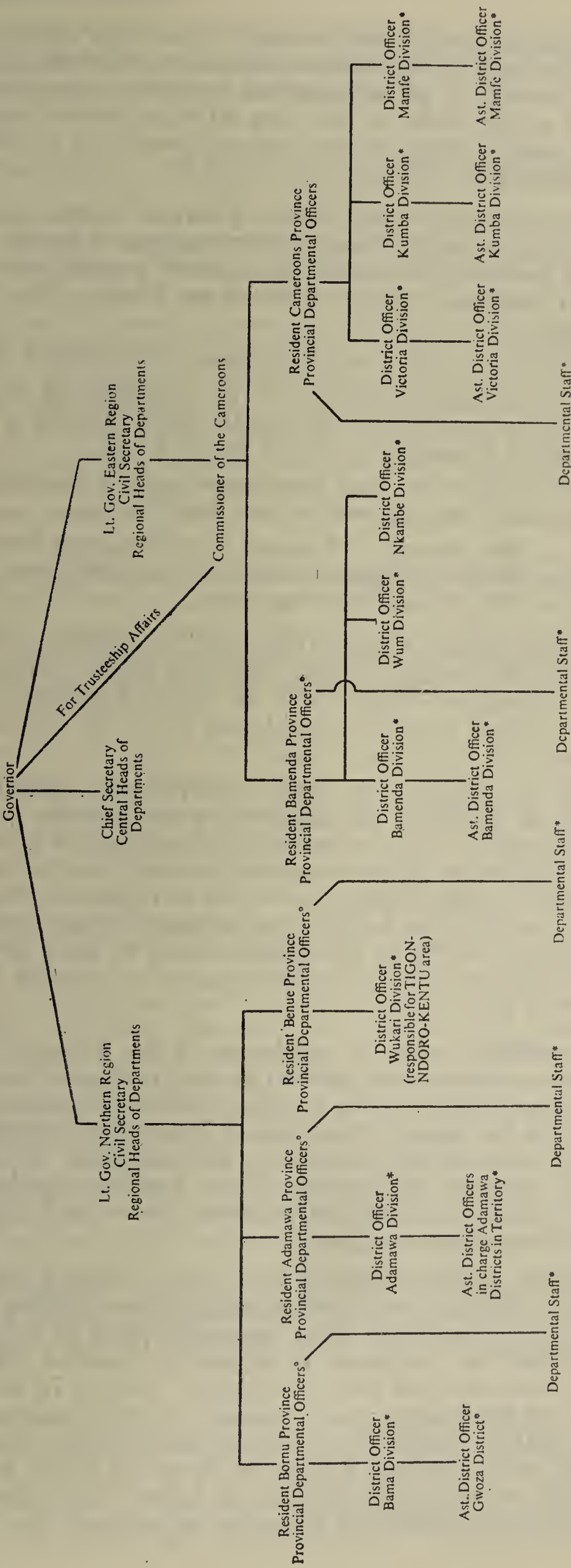
59. The answer to question 11 describes the Territory's legislative system, and how the inhabitants participate in it. The main agents for putting policy into effect are the senior Administrative and Departmental officers in the Territory. The chief of these is the Commissioner of the Cameroons. He has under him two Residents for the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, for the administration of which he is responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region. He is also directly responsible to the Governor for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Territory, including the Northern Cameroons. He has, however, no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, and in any matters affecting the North that were also of interest to him because of their bearing on trusteeship affairs he would act in collaboration with the Northern Regional authorities. Details of the administrative posts in the Territory and their relations to each other appear in the diagram on page 17.

60. The diagram, for reasons of space, does not give details of the departmental officers in the Territory. These officers are directly responsible to their heads of department in all strictly technical matters, but responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor for the execution within the Region of approved policy. In the exercise of his authority the Lieutenant-Governor has the power to call upon Regional departmental representatives to supply him with information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Lieutenant-Governor continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly, at a lower level, the Administrative Officer-in-charge, whether it be the Resident or the Divisional Officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

61. The judicial organisation of Nigeria and the Trust Territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. Under these Ordinances two sets of Courts function side by side throughout the Trust Territory. These are the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English law and the Native Courts, which primarily administer native law and custom.

62. The Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces fall within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court, as does the Cameroons Magisterial District. The Puisne Judge stationed at Calabar normally holds sessions in the Southern Cameroons twice a year. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge stationed at Jos goes on circuit to Makurdi, Yola and

OUTLINE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



For administration of Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces the Commissioner of the Cameroons is responsible to the Lt. Governor Eastern Region: for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory he is responsible to the Governor.

* Full details of the Departmental Officers working within the Territory are given in the Statistical Appendix but for clarity their posts have been omitted here.

† Working in close co-operation with the Native Authorities.

Maiduguri, near the borders of the Territory. The Judge does not normally deal with matters covered by the Moslem courts, some of which have extensive powers. He has, however, a power of review over these courts and there is a right of appeal in certain cases to the West African Court of Appeal. The Judge's principal work is with criminal actions concerning non-Moslems, or civil actions concerning non-Moslems.

63. An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction :—

- (i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone ;
- (ii) with the leave of the Court or on the certificate of the judge who tried him, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact.

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

An appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council in civil matters from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1949.

64. Under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint magistrates of the first, second and third grade. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory, but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

65. A Resident may, subject to certain reservations, establish within his Province such native courts as he thinks fit, which exercise jurisdiction as defined in their warrants. Every warrant either specifies the persons who are to be members of the court, or authorises the Resident to select such persons. The Governor may by order grade native courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the native courts of each grade. Except in so far as the Governor may by such an order otherwise direct, there are four grades, and their powers are detailed in paragraph 124 of the report of 1952.

66. There is nothing to stop an inhabitant of the Territory becoming a judge or magistrate. Assessors are selected by the Courts, and would normally be inhabitants of the Territory. The ex-officio members of the native courts, or those selected by the Residents, are chiefs, heads of extended families, or other prominent persons in the community, all inhabitants of the Territory. There is nothing to stop inhabitants of the Territory becoming lawyers and appearing in all courts except native courts, where no legal practitioner may appear, act for, or assist any party.

67. The policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the inhabitants of the Territory to self-government or independence by enabling and encouraging them to play progressively more important parts in every branch of public life, until they are competent to assume full control. The principal problems to be overcome have their roots in the sparsity of the population and the difficulty of the terrain. The population of the Cameroons Province, for instance, is 324,000, and its area is 9,649 square miles ; the area of the Onitsha Province, in the Eastern Region, is about 565 square miles, and the population is over one and a half million. It follows that public services of all kinds are hard to establish and expensive to maintain, but revenue will

only expand as public services develop. The fitness of the inhabitants to take part in public life must depend to a great extent on their standard of education, but the factors described hamper progress in the educational field as much as in any other.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

68. The structure of the territorial government is described in the answer to question 11. It does not lend itself to diagrammatic illustration. The chief administrative officer of the Territory is the Governor of Nigeria. He holds his office by virtue of a Commission from Her Majesty the Queen (who, under Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, is the Administering Authority). He acts under the Nigeria Letters Patent, 1951. These "authorise, empower, and command the Governor to do all things belonging to his office in accordance with" the Letters Patent, his Commission, such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, and such Orders in Council and other laws as may from time to time be in force. Any law to which the Governor has given his assent may be disallowed by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State. Q. 16
Qs. 15, 17

There is an extended account of the Governor's powers and functions in paragraphs 130 to 137 of the report for 1952. During 1953, the Governor made no use of his reserved powers, but when the Eastern Regional House of Assembly failed to pass the Appropriation Bill the Lieutenant Governor, by means of his reserved powers, had to make financial provision for carrying on the Regional Government.

69. The diagram on page 27 shows the Territory's administrative structure. Administrative Officers, whose qualifications usually include a university honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities and appointed by the Governor. An officer selected is required to attend a course of training at a University, which is followed by a probationary period. During this course of training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". The training course is of about a year's duration. It is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The course includes agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During the probationary period in Nigeria, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. A number of officers, mainly of between five and twelve years' service, are selected for a second University training course lasting for two or three terms. This course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant to his work, and to give him the opportunity to study a subject such as local government, anthropology, colonial economics, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. Departmental as well as administrative officers attend the course. Q. 18'

70. A Resident in charge of a Province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity. District Officers generally have from nine to twenty years' experience. They act under the Governor's orders, issued through the channels which appear in the diagram,

and their relationship to the legislatures is through the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor as regards a Regional House of Assembly.

Q. 19

71. The answer to question 11 describes the organs which have legislative powers over the Territory, explains how they are composed, and shows how the members are elected. Representation from the Territory during 1953 was as follows:—

Council of Ministers

The Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio, and subsequently Minister of Labour, Member of the House of Representatives.

(The Hon. M. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.H.R., was Minister of Natural Resources. Although not from the Trust Territory itself he is Treasurer of the Adamawa Native Administration, which is of course closely concerned with large sections of the Northern Cameroons.)

Regional Executive Councils

East

The Hon. S. T. Muna, Minister of Works (one of the three Bamenda Members of the Eastern House of Assembly); resigned in February.

The Hon. E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E., Commissioner of the Cameroons, (one of the official members).

North

No representative from the Trust Territory itself, but the Walin Bornu is a member.

Central House of Representatives

Members elected from the Eastern House of Assembly (seven):—

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Wum).

S. T. Muna (Bamenda).

J. T. Ndze (Nkambe).

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Victoria).

S. A. George (Mamfe).

N. N. Mbile (Kumba).

V. T. Lainjo (Bamenda).

Members elected from the Northern House of Chiefs

There is no member from the Territory itself but Ahmadu, Lamido of Adamawa (see para. 26) is a member and is, of course, the Native Authority for large portions of the Northern Cameroons.

Members elected from the Northern House of Assembly

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi (Member of Adamawa Finance Committee and Regional Leprosy Board).

Regional Legislatures

Northern House of Assembly

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi.

Ibrahim Demsa, Adamawa Native Authority Agriculture Supervisor.

Abba Habib, District Head of Bama.

Northern House of Chiefs

Bukar, Emir of Dikwa (besides the Lamido of Adamawa).

*Eastern House of Assembly**Bamenda*

V. T. Lainjo (Secretary of Bamenda S.E. Federation N.A., aged 37).
 Hon. S. T. Muna (Tutor at Basel Mission E.T.C., Batibo, aged 39).
 J. N. Foncha (Headmaster of R.C. Primary School, Bamenda, aged 35).

Nkambe

J. Y. Ndze (Headmaster R.C. Mission School, Tabenken, aged 42).
 A. T. Ngala (Cattle Control Assistant).

Wum

Rev. J. C. Kangsen.
 S. C. Ndi (a son of Fon of Bikom, aged 40).

Mamfe

S. A. George (Member of Mamfe Town Subordinate N.A.).
 M. N. Foju (Headmaster of Fontem R.C. School).

Kumba

N. N. Mbile (President, C.D.C. Workers' Union, Secretary, Kamerun United National Congress, aged 25).
 Chief R. N. Charley (Chairman, N. Bakossi Council, 1947, aged 35).

Victoria

Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (President, Cameroons National Federation, Member of C.D.C., aged 35).
 P. N. Motomby-Woletae (Medical Store Clerk, C.D.C., aged 28).

As a result of new elections to the Eastern House of Assembly which were in progress in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces at the end of the year, the following representatives were elected:—

Bamenda

S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Congress).
 V. T. Lainjo (K.N.C.).
 J. N. Foncha (K.N.C.).

Nkambe

J. Nsame (K.N.C.).
 J. T. Ndze (K.N.C.).

Wum

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (K.N.C.).
 J. N. Nkwain (K.N.C.).

Mamfe

S. A. George (K.N.C.).
 S. E. Ncha (Independent).

Kumba

J. M. Bokwe (K.N.C.).
 F. A. Sone (K.N.C.).

Victoria

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (K.N.C.).
 E. K. Martin (K.N.C.).

72. The budget meeting of the House of Representatives lasted from the 3rd of March to the 1st of April. The Northern Regional House of Assembly sat for twelve days in January, for three days in May, and for two days in November; the House of Chiefs sat for five days in February and for two days in May and November. The Eastern Regional House of Assembly sat from the 30th of January to the 23rd of February and on the 5th and 6th of May. The language used is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Region. The debates are recorded in shorthand, and the full text is published.

73. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, is empowered to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Nigeria. Procedure in the House is governed by Standing Orders. Any member may introduce a bill, propose a motion, or present a petition, but the House may not proceed upon it if in the President's opinion it seeks to dispose of or charge any public revenue or funds, or to impose, alter, or repeal any rate, tax or duty. Nor may the House proceed without the Governor's consent upon any bill, motion, or petition the effect of which would be to alter the conditions of service of a public officer, or which would adversely affect a public officer's dependents. Financial legislation is originated and sponsored in the House by the Council of Ministers. The Regional Houses function on the same principle as the House of Representatives, with the Lieutenant Governors in the place of the Governor, and the Regional Executive Councils in place of the Council of Ministers. The subjects on which they are competent to legislate are listed in paragraph 145 of the report for 1952.

74. The elected members are fully conversant with their rights and privileges, and take every advantage of them. During 1953 no changes were made or proposed in the legislatures' composition and powers, but the conference on the constitution, already mentioned as having sat in London in July and August, was resumed in Lagos in January, 1954. Representatives of the territory agreed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on arrangements to be introduced in respect of the Cameroons, and the report to the main conference on the subject, which was accepted, appears as Attachment B to this report.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Q. 21 75. Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities, who receive guidance and advice from Administrative and Departmental officers. Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section five of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a native authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation, the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery. There is a list of the Native Authorities in the territory in paragraph 148 of the report for 1952.

76. In the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, where traditional authority seldom extends beyond the family or clan, legislation was passed in 1950 for establishing councils on more modern lines, aimed at giving increased responsibility to the people in their local affairs. This legislation covers that part of the Trust Territory administered with the Eastern Region, but has so

far only been implemented in the more advanced provinces of Eastern Nigeria. The success of the new system of local government will depend mainly on the emergence in sufficient numbers of a responsible and well-informed literate class prepared to devote themselves to local public affairs. In the Southern Cameroons the Administration and such leaders of literate opinion as have already established themselves are making determined efforts to promote this end but, from the nature of the case, it would be unreasonable to hope for immediate and spectacular results.

77. The existing native authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils, formed the recognised authority they became the native authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as native authorities. Native Authorities and Native Courts take cognisance of local law and custom, but do not interfere with them except in so far as law and custom are repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance.

78. The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out without interference by Administrative Officers. Existing forms of local government range from the hierarchic, which is commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which is more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merge into one another, and there is a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear: any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance sets out the functions and prescribes the duties of local government bodies it defines their relationship with the central territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members are simply that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority has jurisdiction, but under the Native Authority Ordinance the Resident may remove a member, and this power is exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conforms to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurs where it is the wish of the people concerned, and is calculated to promote efficiency. There is a list of the Native Authorities' powers in paragraph 155 of the report for 1952.

79. The Native Authority for the Adamawa Emirate, of which the trusteeship territory within the Adamawa Province forms part, consists of the Lamido and eighteen councillors, made up of traditional office holders, District Heads, heads of Native Administration departments, and nominated representatives of the people at large; it has been decided that in future there shall be four such representatives, instead of two. During 1953 an Outer Council was created, composed of all the thirty-one District Heads, all the heads of the Native Administration departments; and forty-three representatives from the Districts, elected according to population; every District has one at least. The Council is advisory at present, and the state of local communications prevents it from meeting more than twice a year, but it is an invaluable means of keeping the Native Authority in touch with public opinion and with affairs throughout the Emirate.

80. In each District there is a Council to advise the District Head. These District Councils were reorganised in 1953, so that each now has a majority of elected village representatives; the remaining members are Village Heads and representatives of Native Administration departments. Each District

Council administers a District Fund into which every taxpayer pays a six-penny rate. It is proposed that the Councils' duties and responsibilities should be steadily increased. It is intended that during 1954 the Village Councils should be reorganised on similar principles.

81. Much the same reforms are proceeding in the Dikwa Emirate. The Emir was formerly sole Native Authority, but now exercises his authority in association with a Council comprising the Chief Alkali, the Development Secretary, the Treasurer, and the District Heads of Bama and Gwoza. There are five committees, viz. discipline, education, finance, health, and works, each under the chairmanship of a member of the Council, to advise the Native Authority on policy and, in some respects, on day to day administration.

82. The Outer Council has, as its chairman a member of the Native Authority. It consists of the eight District Heads, twenty-six members of the District Councils, two members of the Bama Town Council, and six members nominated by the Native Authority to represent special interests. Each District Council consists of the Village Heads from the District, members elected by the Village Councils in a proportion of approximately one to every two thousand people, and three members elected by the Council to represent special interests. The District Councils elect the members of the Outer Council, assess the wealthier taxpayers, approve expenditure of not more than £20 from District funds (larger sums require the consent of the Native Authority), submit proposals for the development of the District, and see that Native Authority Rules and Orders are carried out.

83. The Village Councils are presided over by the Village Heads and consist of members elected in a proportion of approximately one to every three hundred people. They recommend to the Native Authority, through the District Councils, who should be appointed Village Heads and are generally responsible for assessing taxpayers. They submit proposals for improvements in the villages, and are responsible for seeing that Native Authority Orders and Rules are carried out at village level. The Bama Town Council is presided over by the District Head of Bama and controls limited funds; otherwise, its functions are similar to those of Village Councils.

84. In the Bamenda Province the organisation of the five Native Authorities remained unchanged, but they showed a quickened interest in their functions and their machinery was substantially improved. Previously the District Officer had presided at all meetings of the Federal Council in the Wum Division, since its establishment in 1949, but during 1953 a chairman was appointed from among the members and the Native Authority Finance Committee took an active part in framing the estimates. In the Nkambe Division the Native Authority instituted an Executive Committee of two members to supervise day to day administration. Similarly, in the Bamenda Division, the South Eastern Native Authority formed an Executive Committee of two members from each of the three Clan Councils, one of the members in each case being the Fon, or leading Village Head. Three members of this committee were on duty each month and, as in the Nkambe Division, the new departure proved a success.

85. Local councils in the Bamenda Province have no executive powers. Their debates, where there is a core of sensible members, help their representatives in the Native Authority to express local opinion accurately and constructively, and through such councils the members of the Native Authority can ensure that policy is understood by the public generally. Too

many local councils however confine themselves to destructive criticism and there is a plan to make some of them into subordinate Native Authorities so as to ballast them with responsibility.

86. In August, a District Officer was posted to the Kumba Division specifically to study the possibilities of local government reform and to report on them. The Joint Committee system in the Mamfe Division is developing well and in the Victoria Division the Tiko Native Authority, formed in 1952, dealt perseveringly with its problems, despite dissensions as to the number of representatives which the various local communities should have on it.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

87. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, vests in the Q. 22 Governor the power to appoint, transfer, promote, dismiss, and exercise other disciplinary control over public officers. The answer to question 14 explains the organisation of the Civil Service. Every year in the statistical appendix to these reports there is a table showing the nationalities of its members. The Territory is staffed by the Nigerian Civil Service, and the Nigerian Government's policy is to recruit that service overseas as little as possible, consistent with efficiency. The aim is by this means to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the Territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade ; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined (in the answers to questions 12 and 18). The second University training course mentioned in the answer to question 18 is not for Administrative Officers only : many from other departments have undergone it, including officers locally recruited.

88. Administrative and Police Officers, and those of certain other departments, are required to pass examinations in local languages before having their appointments confirmed ; officers of the two departments specified must also pass examinations in law. Generally, recruits throughout the service must be able to speak English ; for the lowest grades a rudimentary knowledge of the language is enough, and it is not necessary to be literate, but for the most part a reasonable standard of general education is required. The Commissioner of the Cameroons has ordered that members of the Service in responsible positions must be acquainted with the transactions of the United Nations which affect the Territory, and he sees to it that they have access to all available literature on the subject.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

89. The answer to question 11 gives particulars of suffrage in the territory, Q. 23 shows the qualifications required of electors, and describes the methods of registration, nomination, and balloting. All adult males are liable to pay tax and are thereby eligible to vote. All women are competent to pay tax but they are not obliged to do so. Unless they pay they may not vote ; in practice they do not pay.

90. None of the primary elections during the latter part of the year was contested in the Nkambe Division. In the secondary election there were 143 qualified voters of whom 133 voted. In the Wum Division 1,537 people, or about ten per cent. of the electorate, voted in the primary elections and the secondary election was uncontested. In the Bamenda Division 40,785

people, one third of the electorate, voted in the primary elections, and 388 out of 430 in the secondary elections. In the Mamfe Division 18,940 people registered to vote in the primary elections; how many voted in fact is unknown, most of the elections having been uncontested. In the secondary elections 167 voted, out of 184 entitled to do so. In the Victoria Division, 10,372 voted in the primary elections, out of 27,184 who had registered, and 140 out of 148 voted in the secondary elections. In the Kumba Division 20,667 voters registered for the primary elections and 3,112 voted, while in the secondary elections 199 voted out of the 201 qualified.

91. In fact, many more people participated in the elections than these figures suggest. In the larger towns elections take place on the day appointed and in the Returning Officer's presence. In the smaller and remoter places they are held on some convenient day beforehand and voting was, in the traditional way, by acclamation. The election in due form, conducted by the Returning Officer and attended by a quorum of notables in effect merely ratifies the earlier proceedings.

92. The 1953 elections were fought almost entirely on the issue of whether the Southern Cameroons should, or should not, remain part of the Eastern Region. Appeals were made to tribal prejudice, and personal attacks were made, but on the whole the more responsible element succeeded in imposing restraint.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Q. 24 93. In the northern part of the territory there is as yet little interest in political parties. The literate element generally supports the Northern People's Congress, which is the party in power in Northern Nigeria. The Northern People's Congress desires independence for Nigeria as a whole within the Commonwealth as soon as the country is ready for it, and its day to day policy is designed to serve that end. The Kamerun Socialist Convention has its headquarters in the Dikwa Emirate and branches in other parts of the territory, both north and south. It is preoccupied chiefly with the unification of the territory for administrative purposes but seems to command little popular support.

94. The stress of political events early in the year disrupted the Kamerun United National Congress, mentioned in paragraph 177 of the report for 1952. From it there emerged the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun People's Party, the former standing for administrative autonomy in the Southern Cameroons (its leaders having found no support in the northern part of the territory for a single Cameroons Region), the latter for continued association with the Eastern Region. During the year Southern Cameroons politics revolved round this issue. The two parties differed so sharply on it and have been so taken up with it, that their aims in other respects remain ill defined.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

Qs. 25, 26 95. The answer to question 14 gives some account of the Territory's judicial organisation. The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters both civil and criminal. Except in so far as the Governor may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance,

the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court, nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the terms of the Supreme Court Ordinance and of any other Ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit, of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract, or from the nature of the transaction, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transaction should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transaction is a transaction unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters.

96. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty, and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such a court for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. In the cadre of seventeen Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court six are Africans. A judicial officer has absolute protection as regards acts performed in his judicial capacity.

97. The Governor may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the third grade for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the forty-two First Grade Magistrates in Nigeria and the Cameroons, some of whom are temporary, over two-thirds are Africans. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

98. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that:—

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be

limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and

- (ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance under which such native courts are constituted.

99. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in African dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters. The most important qualifications for an interpreter are integrity and linguistic ability. If in addition he has had a good general education he gets a higher salary, assuming that he belongs to the regular establishment, but because of the great diversity of languages members of the staff who are not employed specifically as interpreters have commonly to act as such ; and a court may swear any suitable person to interpret.

100. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. This is staffed by two Grade I Magistrates, one at Jos and one at Makurdi who divide the area between them. They deal with a comparatively small number of cases mainly concerning non-Moslems. Most cases come before the native courts. Several of the Moslem Courts possess very considerable powers.

101. In 1952 there was created a new grade, of Chief Magistrate. The Chief Magistrate is in administrative charge of the Courts of a number of magisterial districts, and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. His jurisdiction extends to all personal suits where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £500, all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £500, and in criminal cases to a sentence of not more than 5 years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both, if the law permits.

102. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea, with administrative responsibility for the Magistrates' Courts in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. There is also a Magistrate, with extended powers, at Bamenda, and he has been provided with a new court house there. He holds court also at Mamfe, Bansa, Wum and Nkambe. The Chief Magistrate sits at Buea, Victoria and Kumba.

103. A native court consists of Head Chiefs or a Head Chief, or any other person or persons or a combination of any such authorities sitting with or without assessors, or, in the Northern Provinces only, an Alkali with or without assessors, called an Alkali's Court. (That is the general rule, but there are modifications. In 1949, for instance, on the retirement of the Alkali of Toundou, Adamawa, who had rendered notable service since his appointment by the Germans in 1913, steps were taken to reconstitute the Toundou court with responsible representatives of the local community which is predominantly non-Moslem). Subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor a Resident may at any time suspend, cancel or vary any warrant establishing a native court or defining the limits within which the jurisdiction

of the court may be exercised. A Resident may also dismiss or suspend any member of a native court who shall appear to have abused his power or to be unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly.

104. Civil and criminal cases in the Trust Territory are tried in the Supreme Court by a judge alone. In any case or matter before the Supreme Court the Court may, if it thinks expedient, call in the aid of one or more specially qualified assessors, and try the case wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance, which is based on the English law of evidence. In native courts the court members authorised by warrant to try cases ascertain the facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a native court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinance unless the Governor-in-Council by Order-in-Council confers upon any or all native courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance. Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any operative native law or custom.

105. A native court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any Ordinance, the provisions of any Ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-in-Council, and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a native court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are regulated in accordance with native law and custom. Evidence is given in African dialects, but notes of evidence are usually recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a native court. Every Resident and District Officer has at all times access to all native courts in his Province or Division. He may:

- (i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such native court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the native court could itself have made or passed ;
- (ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the native court and order any case to be retried either before the same native court or before any other native court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrate's Court ;
- (iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another native court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a native court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrate's Court or to the District Officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular native court.

106. Fees in the Supreme Court are set out in Part I of the second schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948. Part I of the schedule to the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1948, gives the fees in the Magistrates' Courts, and the second and fourth schedules to the Magistrates' Courts

(Appeals) Rules (in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria) the fees for appeals from a Magistrates' Court. Fees in the West African Court of Appeal are shown in Appendix B to the West African Court of Appeal Rules, 1950. Native Court fees are prescribed in the Court warrants. There are no special arrangements for legal aid to needy persons.

Q. 27 107. As regards penalties, the law does not distinguish between sections of the population. The criminal law generally is set forth in the Nigerian Criminal Code, but many other Ordinances carry penalties with them, which the Ordinances themselves define; electoral offences, for instance, entail liability to fine and imprisonment, which is prescribed in the electoral regulations; there are penalties under the Immigration Ordinance for entering the country illegally, and so forth.

108. Hanging is the recognised penalty for murder, although the Governor not infrequently exercises his power of reprieve. Executions take place inside a prison, on up to date, enclosed gallows. There is provision in the law for corporal punishment, but the warrants of all Native Courts have been endorsed so as to abolish their power to award it, except for offences by juveniles. It is administered on enclosed premises, after medical examination, with a light cane, and no more than twelve strokes are allowed.

109. A court may recommend to the Governor-in-Council that a person be deported from one part of Nigeria to another if that person has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, and it seems that deportation would be in the interests of peace, order, and good government, similarly if a person is likely to commit or procure a breach of the peace, and fails to give security for good behaviour. The same applies to people who seek to excite enmity against the Queen, and to anyone intriguing against constituted power and authority in Nigeria. The Governor-in-Council may decline to act on the Court's recommendation, and a person who is not a native of Nigeria may choose to leave the country, rather than be deported to a place in it. If a person enters the country illegally he or she may be deported from it under an order by the Governor. If the Governor considers that a former district or village headman, or a member of a Native Court, ought in the interests or public order to leave the neighbourhood where he used to exercise authority, the Governor may cause him to do so.

110. There is a system of probation, but it is applicable chiefly to the large Nigerian towns. There is no Probation Officer in the Territory.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28 111. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, system. Native law and custom have neither been recorded nor codified; they vary substantially from tribe to tribe, and even within a tribe there is apt to be agreement only on broad principles, partly because law and custom are changing with contemporary circumstances. A Native Authority may and, if the Governor requires, must record in writing what in its opinion native law and custom on any point are within its jurisdiction, and if the Governor is satisfied that such a declaration is correct it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly a Native Authority may recommend to the Governor that native law and custom in any particular be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Governor approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity, or good conscience, and not in conflict with any Ordinance.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

112. By virtue of the administrative union between it and Nigeria the Territory has no independent budget. The basic laws governing the main Nigerian, and Eastern Regional, budgets are the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, and the Nigeria (Revenue Allocation) Order in Council, 1951. The basic law for Native Administration Budgets is the Native Authority Ordinance. Control of public finance is exercised in part through the Nigerian Budget, and in part through the budgets of the Northern and Eastern Regions. The 1951 Constitution increased the Region's financial autonomy considerably, and they are statutorily entitled to a share of Nigerian revenue. Q. 29, 30

113. Each Region gets all revenues which have their source in any law passed by the Regional Legislature, together with revenues specifically assigned to it by the Revenue Allocation Order in Council. Revenue and expenditure attributable to the Cameroons thus appear in three separate Budgets. The Nigerian Government Budget includes provision for expenditure incurred by Departments, and on services, which under the Constitution remain in Central Government control; the Northern and Eastern Regional Budgets provide for the Regionalised Departments and services in that part of the Cameroons which each Region administers.

114. The Nigerian Budget is prepared in the following manner and procedure in the Regions is similar. About six months before the opening of a new financial year, revenue-earning departments and revenue collectors are required to submit to the Financial Secretary to the Government their estimates of collections in the forthcoming year. These figures are collated and checked in the Financial Secretary's Office as the basis of the revenue estimates. Similarly all departments of Government are required to submit to the Financial Secretary, through the responsible Ministers, their proposals for expenditure, with particular reference to extensions of services, and new services. These Estimates are collated in the Financial Secretary's office and submitted to the Council of Ministers.

115. The Council of Ministers considers the estimates of all Departments and gives approval for the "Draft Estimates of the Government of Nigeria", to be submitted to the House of Representatives at its budget session. Save in so far as they entail new taxation, the revenue estimates do not require specific legal sanction, the authority for the continued imposition of current taxes, duties and fees being included in the laws, regulations and administrative orders of the Government. On the other hand there can, apart from statutory grants to the Regions, be no expenditure at all that is not sanctioned by the House of Representatives in an Appropriation Ordinance. The Debate on the budget precedes the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, and

this debate gives members of the House an opportunity to comment on all points of principle affecting the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic.

116. Thereafter the Bill is considered in detail in a Committee of the whole House known as the Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for speaking on heads of the estimates of departments dealing with matters within his portfolio, and for supplying such information as may be required by members. The report of the Committee of Supply is submitted to the House, and the Bill as amended in Committee is then read a third time.

117. A Standing Committee of the House of Representatives meets regularly to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which cannot be deferred without detriment to the public service. The final accounts are examined in due course by the House's Public Accounts Committee.

118. Although there is no separate budget for the Trust Territory, the Nigerian Government has estimates worked out every year of revenue and expenditure attributable to the Cameroons. Greater regional autonomy has complicated this statistical exercise, but the Nigerian Government has undertaken that any excess of attributable revenue over attributable expenditure shall be spent in the Territory. It pays any such excess into what is called the Cameroons Development Fund, and money in the fund is spent on development within the Territory, after the Commissioner of the Cameroons has consulted the Cameroons representatives in the legislatures as to its disposal. Attachment A to the report for 1952 shows the state of the fund on the 31st of March, 1953.

119. Native Administration estimates are drafted for each treasury by the District Officer and Native Administration, and discussed by the former with the Native Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Resident, for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, as soon as they can undertake it. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

120. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court, who keeps his own cash book, and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked each month by the treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue, such as forestry fees, market fees and dog licence fees, is similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A Supervisor of Native Treasuries, paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

Q. 31, 32, 33, 34 121. Part IV of the Statistical Appendix supplies the answers to questions 31 and 32. Because of the administrative union with Nigeria the Territory has no independent public debt, and the Administering Authority makes no grants or loans directly to it; nor does the Administering Authority assist

it directly in any other way: but it receives its share of the United Kingdom's assistance to Nigeria, as shown by the figures in Table 17 of the report for 1951. As stated in paragraph 268 of the 1951 report, the Nigerian Government, over the financial year 1947-48, spent £240,000 more in the Cameroons than it derived in revenue from the Territory, and in the ensuing financial year revenue was £128,000 less than expenditure. There is no question of the Territory's repaying any of the sums which it has received.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

122. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Q. 35 Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons, companies, and natives within the township of Lagos. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. The main indirect taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Central Legislature of Nigeria, excise duties and licences. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as other inhabitants of the Territory.

123. The principles underlying direct taxation are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system, simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses, was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional authority. Lord Lugard laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish native administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the native authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development.

124. This tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is the only one levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali", which

is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax. The methods of tax assessment in the different parts of the Territory vary slightly and the following paragraphs give further details.

125. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region the principle of the tax system in most general use is that of a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare from time to time detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his council in accordance with the ability to pay of individual tax-payers. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between individual tax-payers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of tax-payers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every tax-payer.

126. Employees of Government, of native authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed individually on them. Where such persons have sources of income other than their salaries they may also be required to pay tax under the method described as locally distributed income tax in respect of that part of their income. A number of wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax. Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year, and their tax is individually assessed.

127. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, which are administered with the Eastern Region of Nigeria, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid in Bamenda Province, and there are individual assessments for the wealthier Africans.

128. The rates of tax vary in different districts, and are set out in the Statistical Appendix. Taxes are collected in cash, and cannot be paid in kind or commuted for labour or other types of service. Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person charged, refuses or neglects to pay any tax payable by him under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine of £100 or to imprisonment for one year, or both. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the payment of taxes, nor may land be foreclosed. There is provision whereby the old, the infirm, and the very poor may be, and are, exempt from taxation, wholly, or in part, without affecting their right to vote. The very great majority of prosecutions for offences against the Direct Taxation Ordinance are tried in the native courts.

129. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each tax-payer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to Regional funds, uniform throughout particular areas. The rates of capitation tax in the different areas of the Territory are 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa division, and those portions of the territory administered as part of the Adamawa Province, 9d. per adult male taxpayer for that part of the territory administered with Benue Province, 5d. per adult male taxpayer in Bamenda Province, and 3d. per

adult male taxpayer in the Cameroons Province. These rates, as will be seen from the taxation tables in the Statistical Appendix, represent some $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 10 per cent. of the tax payable.

130. The Nigerian Inland Revenue Department is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance, under which persons defined as "non-natives", deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to Income Tax. The Department administers the taxation affairs both of individual "non-natives" resident in the Cameroons, and of companies which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there.

131. The rates of tax were not altered during the year and remain as follows:—

(a) *Individuals.*

Either (i) At a minimum rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on total income (i.e., before the granting of personal reliefs);

Or (ii) On a graduated scale ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the first £200 of chargeable income (i.e. after the granting of personal reliefs) to 15s. 0d. in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000 whichever of (i) or (ii) results in the higher figure.

(b) *Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation.* At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income.

132. Tax may be paid by two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers orders; these arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

133. There are no dividend taxes, hut taxes, or land taxes. The Income Tax Ordinance sets out, in detail and at considerable length, the principles governing allowances, exemptions, and deductions. There are Double Income Tax Conventions with the United Kingdom, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and New Zealand, and section 32 of the Income Tax Ordinance provides further relief of this kind. There are no special provisions for foreign companies.

134. The principal companies, and other trading, producing, or marketing organizations operating in the Territory are:—

The Cameroons Development Corporation.

The United Africa Company Ltd. (& Palmol Ltd.).

John Holt & Company Ltd.

Paterson Zochonis & Company Ltd.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, & Bond.

The London & Kano Trading Company Ltd.

Elders and Fyffes Ltd. (Likomba Plantation).

Those registered in the United Kingdom are liable to pay tax on their income from the Territory, but by virtue of the Double Taxation Convention the amount which they pay under Nigerian law is offset against the United Kingdom demand. There is no taxation of assets as such.

- Q. 36, 37 135. Indirect taxation consists mainly of customs duties, which are set out in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Laws of Nigeria). There are excise duties of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer (other than native liquor) brewed in Nigeria, of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, and so on in proportion for any difference in specific gravity; on cigarettes, of 40 per cent. of the selling price where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or 50 per cent. of the selling price where the cigarettes are heavier. Besides, there is an assortment of licences, of which details appear in paragraph 227 of the report for 1952.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

- Q.38 & 41 136. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 20-shilling and 10-shilling denominations: copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling and sixpence; and nickel bronze coins denomination threepence, penny, half-pence and tenth-penny. Notes, alloy coins and nickel bronze threepences are legal tender up to any amount; nickel pence, half-pence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is inter-changeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa or Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the West African Colonies. The amount in circulation is over six times that in circulation at the beginning of the war and over twice the amount at the end of the war. It is impossible to give separate figures for the Territory.

137. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 109 per cent. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria. The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

138. The only bank in the Territory is the branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Victoria. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £10,000,000. There is a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom which operates throughout the Territory and Nigeria. Within the Territory itself Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda post offices. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with a maximum of £2,000, and interest is paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £3 may be made on demand and of larger amounts at a few days' notice.

- Q. 39 139. Regulations governing exchange transactions in Nigeria and the Cameroons Trust Territory are incorporated in the Nigerian Exchange Control Ordinance of 1950, and subsequent Orders made under that authority. Local legislation follows that in force in the United Kingdom and other Sterling Area countries. The following exchange transactions are permitted:—

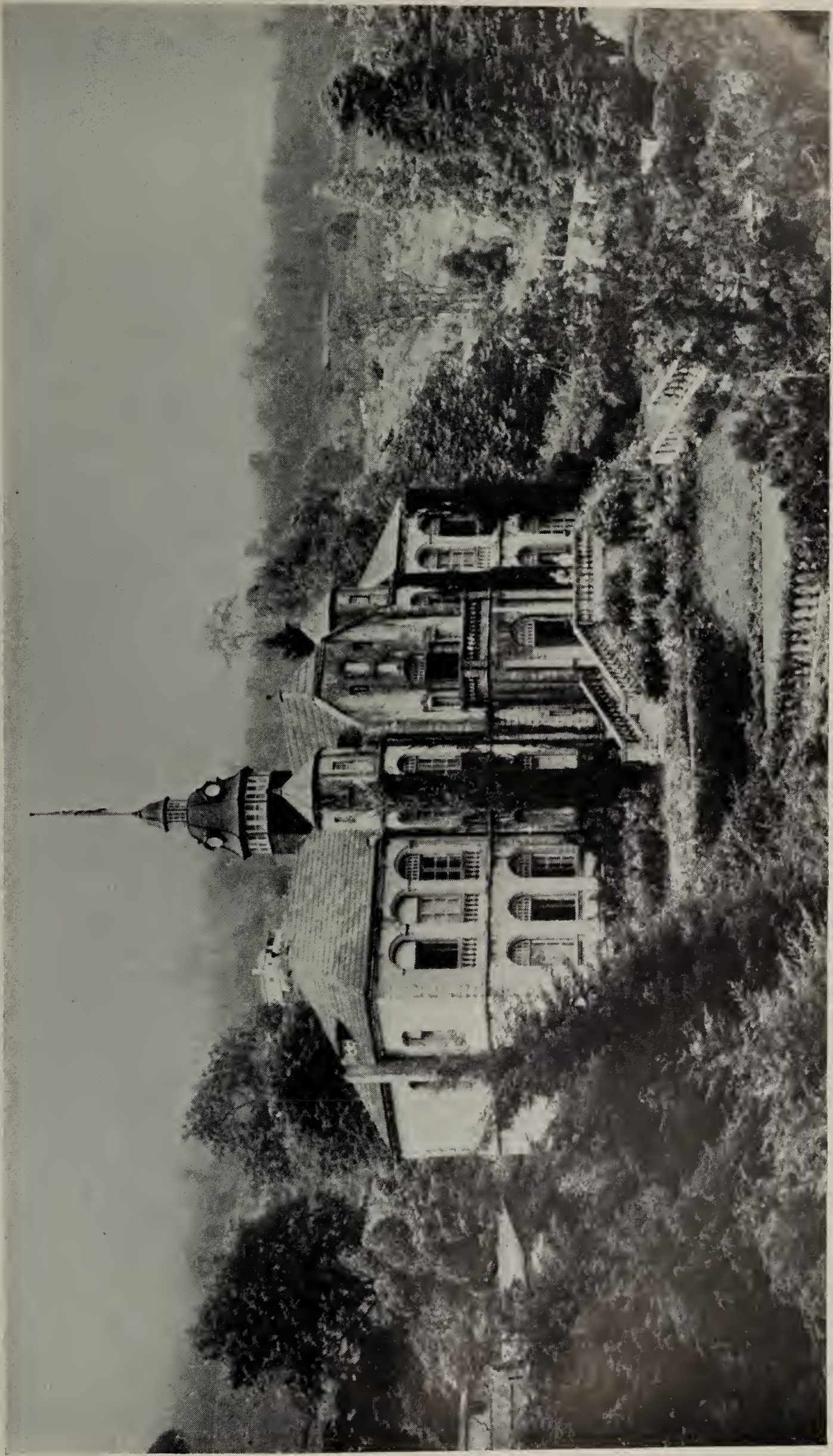
- (i) Transfers of sterling between residents of Nigeria and other countries within the Sterling Area.



Veterinary treatment of Cattle at MUBI



Teachers' Training College at KUMBA



The Commissioner of Cameroons Residence at BUEA



Voluntary labourers building roads and bridges in the mountainous country of BAFUT



Mechanised cultivation of BAMENDA Highlands. This farm is actually at about 2,000 metres altitude

- (ii) Inward remittances of foreign currency subject to the requirement that all amounts received are declared and, where necessary, sold to an Authorised Dealer, and that where payment is to be made to a non-resident, the requirements of (iii) below are satisfied.
- (iii) Inward remittances of foreign currency from the appropriate country of residence of a non-resident.
- (iv) Outward remittances by a non-resident of sterling to an account appropriate to the country of residence of the remitter.
- (v) Payments by a non-resident to residents of Nigeria and other countries within the Sterling Area.

140. The following currency exchange transactions are prohibited under the Ordinance except with the permission of the Financial Secretary:—

- (i) Payments by residents of Nigeria to countries outside the Sterling Area, or to non-resident accounts.
- (ii) Payments by non-residents to other non-resident accounts (or to other countries outside the Sterling Area) if of different designation to the account of the payer.

141. Since the export of sterling or foreign currency in cash is prohibited, payments must be through a Bank. No foreign exchange facilities are made available to the public except by those Banks officially appointed Authorised Dealers. To these are issued exchange control directives implementing the regulations in force. The Authorised Dealers also have delegated to them certain powers to approve remittances abroad for a number of transactions, subject to evidence being produced as to debts or obligations incurred. Payments arising from investments and financial obligations between the Territory and the Metropolitan country are not restricted (since both are within the Sterling Area). Payments abroad and to neighbouring territories (if outside the Sterling Area) or to non-resident accounts, in respect of investments and financial obligations, require the authority of the Financial Secretary. There were no fluctuations in the sterling rate of exchange which influenced the economy of the Territory during the year under review. Q. 40

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

142. The Territory depends for prosperity on its agriculture. For the present at least the most important factor in its economy is the Cameroons Development Corporation, of which there is a full account in paragraphs 206 to 216 of the report for 1951; and its annual report for 1953 is to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this report. The two other elements that matter most are peasant farming and communications; later in this report each will be dealt with at length. Q. 42

143. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, hides and skins, palm produce, groundnuts and coffee. The bulk of the bananas, cocoa, and palm produce, and almost all the rubber, come from the Development Corporation, and plantations belonging to Elder's and Fyffe's Limited, and the United Africa Company; cocoa, hides and skins, groundnuts and coffee come from peasant producers. Peasant production of cotton is being developed in the northern area. The statistical appendix shows how the various exports which go through Cameroons ports compare in quantity and in value, but no separate figures are obtainable of those which go through Nigerian ports.

144. All told, the Territory exported more in 1953 than in the previous year, the increase being especially marked in regard to coffee. In the Bamenda Province alone 500 more acres were planted with this crop, bringing the total to 2,000 acres, much of it in the hands of peasant farmers. The economy still leans too much on the production of bananas : the yearly value of banana exports from Tiko and Victoria is between two and three million pounds, which is more than the value of all the other produce shipped through the same ports. The most important problem is to redress this difference, and progress during the year in that direction was encouraging.

Q. 43, 44 145. A report on the national income of Nigeria, by Dr. A. R. Prest and Mr. I. G. Stewart, came out in the course of the year, and is the first study in this field. It put the national income of the country including the Cameroons at £600,000,000, or roughly £20 a head, in 1950-51, and is to serve as a foundation for enquiries by the Government Statistician. There are no Chambers of Commerce, or kindred bodies, in the territory.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Q. 45 146. As mentioned in paragraphs 263 and 264 of the report for 1951, the Nigerian Government has instituted Regional Development, and Production Development, Boards to foster economic progress. The Eastern and Northern Regional Development Boards (one to each Region) were set up under the Regional Development Boards Ordinance, 1949. Each consists of five members, three of whom are elected members of the Regional House of Assembly. They derived their funds originally from the Nigeria Local Development Board, whose assets were shared out among them, and they may make advances or grants, or both, to any person for the following purposes :—

- (i) public works, public utilities, town, urban and village planning and other similar projects or class of project ;
- (ii) for the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of Nigeria (which term here includes the Cameroons) ;
- (iii) for land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects ;
- (iv) for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority, or service, for the purpose of testing, processing, or industrial development of any product of Nigeria (including the Cameroons).

147. Any grant, any advance of over £10,000, and any combined advance and grant amounting to more than £10,000, must in the Northern Region have the approval of the Standing Committees on Finance of the House of Chiefs and House of Assembly. In the Eastern Region they require the approval of the Standing Committee on Finance of the House of Assembly. Total expenditure, including advances and grants, is limited to £100,000 a year. The Board may charge such interest on advances as it thinks fit, or make them interest free. Its accounts are subject to Government audit ; its annual report, together with the report of the auditors, must be tabled in the Regional legislature, and in the House of Representatives.

148. The Regional Production Development Boards are constituted under the Regional Production Development Boards Ordinance, 1951. The membership of that in the Northern Region is limited to 12, and must not be

less than eight. The Chairman and one other member are officials, not less than two members and not more than four come from the House of Chiefs, and the House of Assembly has the same representation. Two members represent the groundnut industry. The position as regards the Eastern Regional Board is the same, except that not more than eight members and not less than four must be from the House of Assembly, and the palm produce industry may have three representatives; the groundnut industry, of course, has none. Generally speaking, in both Regions, the Chairman and members hold office for three years. The Boards must meet at least twice a year, and may do so more often.

149. The Boards' primary function is to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) The development of the producing industries in respect of which funds accrue to the Board by grants from the Marketing Boards or otherwise ; or
- (b) The economic benefit or prosperity of the producers ; or
- (c) The economic benefit or prosperity of the areas of production, including the training of Nigerians (and natives of the Cameroons) in commerce and technical trades ; or
- (d) The preliminary investigation of any schemes within the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) hereof.

Such schemes are financed with funds accruing from the Marketing Boards. The Production Development Board may spend the money itself, or advance it in loans.

150. Its schemes are subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, but he may not withhold his approval if in his judgment the Board has sufficient resources for the scheme at issue, and it is not outside the Board's functions. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor concerned the Boards may buy, lease, hold, and dispose of property, and invest money. Their accounts are subject to Government audit, and their annual reports, with audited accounts, must be tabled in the Regional legislatures.

151. During 1953 there came into being a body known as the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. ; a full account of it appears later in this report. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board lent it £8,000, so that it might obtain a Buying Agents' Licence, as an agent of the Marketing Boards. The loan is repayable over 10 years, and gives the Production Development Board a certain degree of control ; the Board, for instance, has the right to nominate the organisation's Manager. The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board guaranteed the Co-operative Exporters a £40,000 overdraft. Besides, in the course of the year, the Eastern Regional Production Development Board made five loans to bodies and individuals, totalling £5,750, for agricultural development of one kind and another. One of these loans is repayable over 10 years, three over five years, and one over three years. The rates of interest vary from three to four and a half per cent. The Northern Regional Production Development Board has made a grant of £5,250 towards the resettlement of hill pagans in the plains, where there is much better farming land, and it has allocated £125,000 for road building in the trust territory. By the end of 1953 the Eastern Regional Production

Development Board had made the following allocations for development in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces :

	£
Coffee estate at Santa	165,000
Cocoa Survey	42,000
Cocoa rehabilitation and development	9,000
	<hr/>
	£216,000
	<hr/>

These allocations were additional to one of £13,500 previously made directly by the Cocoa Marketing Board for the improvement of roads used in the evacuation of cocoa.

152. The general economic objective of the Administering Authority is to do everything that is "deemed expedient in the interest of the economic advancement of the inhabitants", to quote the preamble of the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946. Economic policy aims at raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development. It is the intention to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely, stable prices and orderly marketing, whilst giving the greatest possible scope to free enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects. It is proposed by the establishment of stabilisation funds to prevent violent fluctuations in producer prices from year to year in order to secure a steady measure of production and a measure of prosperity to producers.

153. It is declared policy that indigenous inhabitants should play an increasing part in directing the course of the economy of the territory. Four of the eight members of the Cameroons Development Corporation are now African inhabitants of the Territory. In due course the operations of the Corporation will be taken over and carried on by the selected representatives of the people themselves.

154. Special efforts have been and are being made to assist such economically weak groups as the Bakweri but it is intended to develop a balanced economy with no discrimination between the various ethnic groups, to result in an even rise in the standard of living. Formerly in the northern areas the hill tribes were much weaker economically than the pastoral Fulani of the plains. The greater industry shown by these tribes in farming and the extension of groundnut cultivation by them is rapidly levelling the economic differences between the groups. The economic equality provisions of Article 76 (d) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the territory. The principle of economic equality had already been accepted and implemented during the period that the territory was administered under mandate. To all intents and purposes the Territory's only natural resource is its land; how that is protected and managed will be explained later on.

155. There is an account of the revised Nigerian development plan in paragraph 255 of the report for 1952, and the ensuing paragraphs contain detailed figures. It was anticipated that expenditure would reach a peak in the years 1953 and 1954, and this has proved to be correct. The situation however has been complicated by a general shortage of staff, affecting Nigeria principally, but the Cameroons also in some degree. Wage rates and the cost of materials are substantially higher than when the revised plan was drawn up. It was therefore necessary during the year to modify the plan as a whole.

156. At Divisional level problems of development are discussed with Native Authorities, and every Province has a widely representative Development Committee. As in former years, communities made considerable progress by their own efforts, supplemented by grants from development funds set aside for the purpose. On a larger scale, more buildings were provided at the Bambui experimental farm. The land for the experimental farm in the Kumba Division was cleared of forest, and buildings and approach roads were completed.

157. The Elementary Training Centre at Mubi and the Rural Education Centre at Bambui are now fully equipped. By the end of the year the Trade Centre at Ombe River lacked only some electrical equipment. In the Bafut Ngemba forest reserve a further 300 acres were planted, nurseries were prepared, the labour lines were rebuilt, a store was built, and quarters were provided for subordinate staff. Work on the geological map of the Bamenda Division continued.

158. The leper settlement in the Bamenda Province now has houses for its staff, an office and a clinical block, and quarters for the staff were built at the settlement in the Kumba Division. The hospital at Mubi was completed, as was the Kimbi River bridge, so that the Bamenda Ring Road is now completed throughout its length. The livestock centre at Jakiri was enlarged considerably. The Medical Field Units continued their invaluable operations, as did the Loiasis Research Unit at Kumba, on improved premises.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

159. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Adminis- Q. 47
tering Authority encourages it, in general, and subject to the provisions of Article 76, (b) and (d), in the United Nations Charter, by developing the framework of public services without which commercial enterprise is impossible, and by research into the Territory's problems; in particular, by granting relief from taxation to commercial enterprises in their early stages, and, to industry as a whole, relief from taxation on capital development.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

160. The Administering Authority makes no distinction in economic Q. 48
matters between its own nationals and those of other countries which belong to the United Nations; this applies as regards corporations also. The question of individuals or corporations from countries which are not members of the United Nations has not yet arisen.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

161. Private debt is not a problem. Usury is controlled by the Money- Q. 49
lenders' Ordinance, which prescribes that moneylenders must be licensed, and shall not be unless they are adequately qualified as regards character and financial standing. The Ordinance provides for written contracts, and limits interest rates. Under it moneylenders are obliged to keep proper records, and to produce them when appropriate.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Q. 50

162. Almost the only natural resource of the Territory is its land. The ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, important though they are to the economic development of the Territory, are largely man-made, and not natural harbours. Except for the Cross River, which carries goods to and from Mamfe and the surrounding country when it is swollen with the rains, the rivers and waterways are of little economic benefit; on the contrary, they are often a barrier to communications through the cost entailed in bridging them. The Territory has no known mineral resources of commercial value. Since land is incomparably the most important natural resource the Agricultural Department is the most important agency concerned with the Territory's natural resources. The department's business is to see that land is conserved and developed in the best interests of the owners, that is, of the Territory's indigenous inhabitants. On the whole, and for the time being at any rate, its activities do not conflict with local law and custom.

163. The head of the department is the Inspector-General of Agriculture in Lagos. There are Regional Directors in Kaduna and Enugu, and, directly concerned with the Territory, Provincial Agricultural Officers at Maiduguri, Yola, Kumba, and Bamenda. There are Production Officers at Mubi and Numan (the latter travelling extensively in the Territory), and a Cocoa Survey Officer at Kumba. All these officers have under them African staff, from Agricultural Assistants downwards and they advise the Native Administrations, which have agricultural staff of their own. At Bambui, near Bamenda, there is an agricultural experimental station of nearly 1,600 acres, and throughout the Territory there are demonstration farms, maintained by the Agricultural Department or by Native Administrations. Chapter 3 of this section contains an account of land law.

164. As stated in the answer to question 42, bananas, palm produce, and rubber are mainly plantation crops, the plantations being owned by the Cameroons Development Corporation and by firms from outside the Territory. The Territory's inhabitants grow substantial quantities of cocoa, palm produce, and coffee, and are responsible for by far the greater part of the output of groundnuts, and hides and skins. They also grow the foodstuffs, provide such fish as there is, and own the livestock. Exports of cocoa, palm produce and groundnuts, are marketed through the Nigerian Statutory Marketing Boards; these are the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, established in 1947, and the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, established in 1949. The Boards consist of six members, three officials and three non-officials; they use the Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive for day-to-day operations and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited as their selling organisation.

165. The purposes for which these Boards have been set up are, first, to ensure orderly marketing and maximum possible stability of prices for the produce which they handle; and, second, to provide funds for research and for use in the development of the producing industry, and for the economic benefit of the people in the areas of production. The marketing arrangements follow closely the lines of the purchase schemes developed during the war years by the West African Produce Control Board. The Boards make their purchases through duly appointed licensed buying agents. For each crop season (or marketing year in the case of palm

produce), a basic buying price is fixed. Minimum buying prices at up-country stations are determined by the deduction of transport costs from the basic price and the minimum buying prices are gazetted and widely published. These arrangements are designed to secure orderly marketing and give the producer the benefit of absolute price stability for a year or crop season. Within the limits set by the Boards, purchases are made under ordinary commercial arrangements. Competition amongst buying agents often results in the payment of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices, to the benefit of the producer.

166. The territory's cocoa crop in 1953 was larger and of better quality than in 1952. The quantities graded for export were as follows:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>1951-53</i>		<i>1952-53</i>	
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Grade I	2,927	94·6	4,178	97·1
Grade II	166	5·4	126	2·9
TOTAL	3,093	100·0	4,304	100·0

167. The prices remained unchanged ; that is, for the main crop, £170 a ton for Grade I and £155 a ton for Grade II, for the light crop £5 a ton less in each case. The buying station prices are given in paragraph 278 of the report for 1952.

168. While the price is so high the Board pays buying agents weekly according to their declarations of what they have bought, and settles any difference when the cocoa comes into its possession ; this obviously reduces the amount of working capital which a buying agent needs. Buying allowances are not included in the weekly payments. During the 1952-53 season they were £12 17s. 8d. for Grade I, and £12 8s. 4d. for Grade II, for the main crop, and three shillings and eightpence less in each case for the light crop. The average F.O.B. price for the year was £238 a ton. Of the money not paid out to producers and buying agents, the Boards put 70 per cent. to their funds for stabilising prices and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to research ; the rest goes to the Regional Production Development Boards.

169. The Groundnut Marketing Board at its four stations in the territory bought 13,140 tons during the 1952-53 season, 27 per cent. more than in the season before ; it was the largest crop ever in the territory, and in Nigeria as a whole. The price, as in the previous season, was £36 a ton. Where the cost of evacuation exceeded £8 a ton the Board made the producer price up to £28 by a subsidy, which amounted to £3 7s. 6d. at Bama, the only one of the territory's stations affected. The price at Jada was £34 a ton, and £33 at both Michika and Mubi.

170. The buying agents were paid against their weekly declarations under a system similar to that already described. The buying allowance of those dealing at the Bama station was £6 4s. 11d. a ton, and £6 4s. 4d. at the other three stations. Nearly the whole of the crop was sold under a bulk contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food ; the rest went to

buyers in Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Germany. The prices which the Ministry paid were:—

									£	s.	d.
January–March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	7	0
April–June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	6	6
July–September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	6
October–December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	8	0

171. There were 5,545 tons of palm kernels graded for export, and 5,677 tons of palm oil, as against 5,436 tons, and 6,494 tons, respectively, in 1952. All the palm oil was high quality edible oil, from the plantations of the Development Corporation and the United Africa Company, and most of the kernels came from the same source. The market price of palm products fell and the Marketing Board subsidised the price to producers. In the following figures the Board's prices for 1952 and 1953 are compared:—

								1952		1953	
								£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels (per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment)...	...							36	0	0	34 0 0
Palm Oil (per ton, naked ex-scale port of shipment/Bulk Oil Plant)											
Special Grade Oil...	...	...	...	...	...	...		80	0	0	75 10 0
Technical Palm Oil											
Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...		61	0	0	58 0 0
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...		47	0	0	45 0 0
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	...		35	0	0	34 10 0
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	0	0	—

Obviously, these prices put a premium on the higher grades, from which the territory benefited. The average prices at which the Board sold oil and kernels were:—

Shipment Period					F.O.B. Prices per ton					
					Palm kernels		Edible palm oil in bulk		Edible palm oil in drums	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January–March, 1953	...	...	...	...	48	1 0	69	15 0	66	1 0
April–June, 1953	...	...	...	...	56	16 0	68	10 0	64	16 0
July–September, 1953	...	...	...	...	57	16 0	66	13 0	63	4 0
October–December, 1953	...	...	...	...	50	17 6	56	16 0	53	10 0
January–March, 1954	...	...	...	...	56	5 0	61	16 0	58	10 0

172. The principal economic activities are all agricultural. They have been briefly described already, and will be, in greater detail, in the chapters immediately ensuing. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited, Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the Territory, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited operate Likomba plantation. The United Africa Company, through its subsidiary, Palmol Limited, also owns plantations. The Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole is engaged in the timber trade. There is no monopoly. The Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole has a forestry concession. The Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial and plantation concerns pursue the same policy as the Government, in the matter of entrusting a progressively greater share of responsibility to the Territory's inhabitants. The only people in need of

special treatment on economic grounds are the Bakweris. Their problems are set forth at length in paragraphs 485 to 496 of the report for 1951, but they still refuse to have anything to do with resettlement.

173. The Government Service includes a Co-operative Department, and especially in the southern part of the territory co-operative principles have a widespread appeal. An important development which has already been mentioned was the formation during the year of the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. In this are merged three secondary cocoa societies, representing 17 primary societies, and some marketing societies in the Ikom Division of Nigeria. The financing of the organisation has been described already. Precise figures of the quantity of cocoa which it marketed during the season were not available when this report had to be written, but it had already marketed nearly 100 tons more than all the individual societies did in the previous season, and there was reason to hope that another 100 tons or so would come in. Sales of cocoa societies in the Cameroons Province alone realised approximately £100,000.

174. Paragraphs 333 to 337 of the report for 1952 describe the establishment of the Bakossi Co-operative Marketing Union. During 1953 the Union marketed 38 tons of coffee. To overcome transport difficulties a Transport Co-operative Society, which acquired some second-hand lorries from a firm of road contractors, was formed. In the Bamenda Division, the South Eastern Native Authority bought from the United Kingdom over a hundred hand pulping machines for coffee, and sold most of them to Co-operative Societies.

175. The report for 1952 also contains in paragraphs 339 to 341 an account of the formation of the Bakweri Co-operative Farmers' Union. In 1953 the Union marketed bananas to the value of £13,410 and bought two lorries out of profits.

176. Co-operative Societies are a source of small scale credit. In the southern Cameroons Marketing Societies made 104 loans to their members, totalling £509, for purposes connected with the societies' operations. Thrift societies, which are not as popular, made 12 loans totalling £88. In the northern part of the territory the Dikwa Native Authority Staff Co-operative Thrift & Loan Society has 44 members, and the Gwoza Society maintains a co-operative village shop. The value of its sales is about £650 a year and it makes about 10 per cent. profit. The Society belongs to the Maiduguri Consumers' Union, which arranges bulk purchases from trading firms on its members' behalf. When the orders are large enough, as they often are, the firms charge wholesale rates.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

177. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territory are farmers and Q. 51-54 herdsman. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, groundnuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

178. The commercial firms sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen, who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents

of the firms in buying produce for export, though not to the same extent as in Nigeria, as the quantity of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small and in some areas buying is done by co-operative unions. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk, often from far afield and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country. The last chapter shows what outside firms operate in the Territory.

179. The salient feature in the northern parts of the Territory is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra, yams and sweet potatoes; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, boabab and tamarind leaves. The Fulani and Hausa in their turn provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leather work, sandals, mats, sugar-cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

180. There is a very large export of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts from Bamenda. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the south and west, have been established, and they have proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. In the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, difficult communications have in the past hampered internal trade. With high prices for foodstuffs and the improvement of the road system, a large number of farmers from the outlying villages are now bringing foodstuffs such as rice, pepper and groundnuts to the headquarters stations in increasing quantities. Similarly, high prices for foodstuffs in the French Cameroons continue to make the inter-territorial trade flourish. The main cash crops are sesame, cocoa, palm produce, rice, plantains and cocoyams. A certain amount of livestock, especially fowls, is exported to the French Cameroons from the southern areas and to Victoria from the markets on the main trunk roads.

181. The richer middlemen use lorries to reach the larger centres, and then the goods are carried either by porters or by donkey transport to the smaller markets. Traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and road, and in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridle-paths. Distribution is improving with the development of better communications. There is neither price control nor any system of allocating commodities.

182. The Cameroons Development Corporation markets its bananas under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, which firm acts as sales agent, and sells in the United Kingdom market. The Corporation sells its rubber on the London market in the ordinary way, and its cocoa and palm produce through the Marketing Boards, around which, as Chapter 1 of this section shows, the Territory's export policy revolves.

183. There is a wide range of import and export duties, set forth in the schedules to the Customs Ordinance, and there is a system of import and export licensing, administered by the Department of Commerce and

Industries ; as this system applies both to Nigeria and the Cameroons it is impossible to say what proportion of the Territory's trade it affects. Generally speaking, there are Open General Licences for imports from, and exports to, the countries of the Sterling Area, the member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and a few others ; the determining factor being, in most cases, whether currency is available. Open General Licences cover all goods not specifically excepted. As far as exports are concerned the chief exceptions are dairy products, rice, tobacco, gold, hides and skins, cocoa, groundnut products, palm products, and cotton products. As regards imports the main exceptions are dairy products, grain and flour, edible oils, petroleum products, and arms and ammunition. There are no licensing fees, and no direct or indirect subsidies. Imports from or exports to the metropolitan country receive no preferential treatment as such.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land tenure

184. The laws and customs affecting land tenure are not uniform. In Q. 55, 57 Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent : under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee ; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised ; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In the Bamenda Province, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

185. Over the greater part of the Territory native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created ; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community in which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved ; it would seem rather that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole

village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

186. All rights to land in the Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. A copy of the Ordinance was printed as Appendix VI of the 1928 Report to the Council of the League of Nations. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that in the exercise of his powers he shall have regard to their laws and customs.

187. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes, and confers on the Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him. It enables the Governor to revise the rents from time to time, and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

188. The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land, but there are in addition certain areas already mentioned to which an absolute title was granted by the Imperial German Administration prior to the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. The bulk of these have been re-acquired by the Governor, declared native lands, and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation for operation and development in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole.

The Land and Native Rights Ordinance provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development or settlement schemes, the control of land contiguous to a port or to a railway, road, or other public work provided from public funds, the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirements of the land for mining purposes. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor, power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the

common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes. When rights of whatever kind are revoked the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements for disturbance.

189. There is, strictly speaking, no system of registration of title to land. Registration of instruments concerning land is, however, obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor.

190. For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e. those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market.

191. The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. The Development Corporation's holdings amount to some 395 square miles. Trading companies, registered in the United Kingdom, have rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have just on 3,800 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two thirds of it freehold, and more than half in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, during the year, the Eastern Regional Production Development Board leased 5,556 acres, 1,124 acres for a coffee plantation and the rest for cattle grazing. "Stranger natives" for the purpose of land-rights are legally the same as non-natives; that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings. Beyond this it is impossible to say what land is being cultivated and developed and what is not, and what the size of holdings is. There is no overall difference of quality between the lands held by the various sections of the population, nor is any section restricted to a particular part of the Territory.

192. Local problems of erosion, poverty of soil, and communication occur throughout the territory. The chief counter to erosion is contouring, which farmers are taught and encouraged to practise. In this connection an important step forward was achieved during 1953 when the largest Native Authority decided to adopt compulsory rules regarding contour farming. In the north, simple contour binding is demonstrated; in Adamawa stress was laid on the need to revert to traditional contour terrace farming, which is still practised in Gwoza District. In the south, contouring is based on contour strips separated by grass covered banks at intervals of about five feet vertical height. Farmers are also instructed in the use of suitable fertilisers, and arrangements are made so that they can buy them at current market prices in their own neighbourhoods. Chiefly by demonstration, they are taught rotational cropping, and how to make and apply farmyard manure

and compost. Native Authorities have made rules where necessary to restrict cattle grazing, and the territory's road system is being developed as quickly as possible. During the year the Irish potato crop in the Bamenda Province was destroyed by blight, and the Agricultural Development Department has started experiments with resistant strains. In the Kumba Division, the secondary vein clearing disease of cocoa, which resembles swollen shoot, is still causing concern; there is a growing impression that it may be due to nutritional deficiency, and research continued throughout the year, without bringing to light a truly effective remedy, although there were some encouraging developments. Black pod disease destroys about half the territory's cocoa crop, and investigations have suggested that spraying in the field might repay even the small farmer; trials now in progress should show whether this is true.

193. The legislatures did not have occasion to discuss land problems during the year. Land disputes, almost invariably entailing litigation, are exceedingly frequent; they range from quarrels between individuals over the gleaning of fallen palm fruit to issues such as that which provoked the Widekums' attack on the Balis. The owners of land which has to be acquired do not relish giving it up, except if it is to be used providing some amenity which appeals to them. The furthest, however, that they ever go in protest is to reject compensation absolutely. The legislatures have not concerned themselves with the landowners' position.

(b) Agricultural products

Q. 58 194. In the part of the territory administered with the Benue Province farmers are not much concerned with cash crops; they do however cultivate some oil palms, and produce a little paste rubber. The Native Authority has established a nursery for oil palm seedlings. For their own consumption and for sale in local markets the people grow maize, guinea corn, and cassava, cassava in the uplands, near the villages, the other two crops in the valleys.

195. The valleys are high forest country. On a new farm, maize and guinea corn are planted together, often with peppers, and some bananas and plantains. Usually after two years the land is left to return to forest, but sometimes it is cropped for a third year by the women with groundnuts or sweet potatoes. The low places produce a little rice, and the Agricultural Department has begun to introduce suitable imported seed.

196. The farming system described is wasteful, as so often happens where there is plenty of land, and the constant clearing of new ground destroys valuable trees. It is difficult however to interest the population in better husbandry. The Native Authority established a herd of dwarf cattle a few years ago at Baissa to demonstrate the management of cattle; the local people keep no livestock larger than sheep. At first the herd attracted a good deal of attention, but it is ceasing to do so and all efforts to persuade farmers to use the manure have failed.

197. Land is also quite plentiful in the Adamawa districts generally. It is cropped for about three years on an average, then left fallow for a similar period, or sometimes for as much as ten years: the length of the fallow depends on how much land there is to spare, and farms remote from the villages get a longer fallow than those near at hand. The home farms are apt to be cropped very intensively indeed, but they are manured, as the outlying farms are not.

198. The Agricultural Department seeks to encourage mixed farming. It has demonstration farms at Mubi and Jada (the latter established in 1953)

which use cattle drawn ploughs, as distinct from the traditional hand implements to which the ordinary farmer still clings, and at Mubi there is a citrus and guava orchard. Citrus in this part of the territory requires constant watering, and fruit trees are very scarce; as seedlings become available at the demonstration farms it is proposed to issue them to farmers. The process has already started, on a small scale.

199. Large free issues of superphosphates in past years had no really useful effect, because, of course, no farmer believes that what the Government gives him free can be worth anything. Now, demonstration plots at Mujara, Uba and Misika are being treated with fertiliser, so that the contrast between them and neighbouring privately-owned land may speak for itself. At Mujara, which is in the hills, there have also been practical demonstrations of contour farming.

200. The Agricultural Department has distributed rice seed with some success, has started a coffee nursery on the Mambila plateau, and it is persevering in its efforts to develop the growing of cotton as an alternative cash crop to groundnuts.

201. In the south of the Dikwa Emirate the pagans cultivate their land most intensively, and make great use of manure. They grow foodstuffs almost exclusively, and their implement is the hoe. In the central part of the Emirate the Kanuri and Gamargu people grow millet, guinea corn, groundnuts, beans, and a little cotton, by shifting cultivation.

202. The northern part of the Emirate is the granary of Bornu. From it the Kanuri and Shuwa farmers export several hundred tons of dry season guinea corn a year to other parts of the Province. This grows in the black cotton soil, which is about 60 per cent silt or clay and yields as much as 2,000 lb. of threshed grain to the acre. The success of the crop depends on the bunds which control the rainwater being properly maintained by the farmers, because the soil must be flooded for 30 days before planting. Off the cotton soil there are other varieties of guinea corn, some millet and cowpeas, and a few groundnuts. The people near the shores of Lake Chad grow beans, tobacco, indigo, pepper, melons, pumpkins and cucumbers, which they plant as the lake floods go down; or they grow vegetables along the rivers which flow into the lake, by taking the river water with buckets.

203. The Agricultural Department is trying to persuade farmers to give up the hoe for ox-drawn ploughs, and where necessary to use manure and fertilisers. In the southerly parts of the Emirate it has begun to introduce cotton, rice, fruit trees and improved strains of cassava. At Wylgo, on the shores of Lake Chad, there is a small pilot immigration scheme designed to reclaim about 1,500 acres for irrigation farming.

204. In the Bamenda Province land is normally farmed three or four years running, then abandoned; this, with the inhabitants' reluctance to take to contouring even though the country is so hilly, entails a great deal of waste. The land however is fertile, and maize yields from it are as heavy as any in the Dikwa Emirate. The first crop is usually a root, yams in the lower country, and sweet potatoes or coco-yams elsewhere; in the second year comes maize, with, in many cases, beans or groundnuts, and in the third and fourth years groundnuts are often grown alone. Oil palms grow wild in the lower country, the oil being consumed locally, and the kernels sold. The parts of the Province above 4,500 feet produce well over 100 tons of arabica coffee a year, and the other export crop is castor seed, at the rate of about 80 tons a year.

205. The Agricultural Department has a provincial farm, and five demonstration farms. During the year, as a step towards persuading farmers to

cultivate oil palms, it set up two seed germinators and established five nurseries, with 15,000 seedlings. It also has 100,000 coffee seedlings for sale. The building of a road from Ntumbaw to Ntem has opened up an agriculturally promising district of about 400 square miles. The demonstration farm in it is growing maize, yams, rice, groundnuts, beans, oil palms, raffia palms, and coconuts. At other demonstration farms during the year raffia palms, coconuts, and large Nigerian type yams were introduced, along with new varieties of maize, Irish potatoes, hemp, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and swedes.

206. At Babungo and Ndu there are farm settlements. The settlers, after leaving school, spend ten months at the provincial farm. At each settlement there are ten of them, each provided with four acres of arable land, two of coffee, a vegetable garden, fuel trees, a house, and two in calf cows. All the arable land is mechanically cultivated with tractors and implements supplied by the Agricultural Department, and until the farms pay the settlers are to receive labourers' wages.

Q. 59 to 61 207. In the Cameroons Province there are, of course, the plantations belonging to the Cameroons Development Corporation and the United Africa Company. Leaving them aside, farming is of a shiftless type, encouraged by the fertility of the soil, and abundance of land; a farmer simply destroys a piece of forest, and puts seed into the ground. The chief crops are plantains and coco-yams, with maize, groundnuts, and egusi, and, as cash crops, cocoa and coffee. Cash and food crops are planted together. The Agricultural Department in the past has devoted itself largely to trying to improve the quality of the cash crops, and the co-operative societies already described have had an important influence in this respect. During 1953 several hundred drying ovens were issued to cocoa farmers free. The Agricultural Department investigated the possibilities of growing rice in the Province and set up a portable rice mill in the Kumba Division.

208. Over the last half-dozen years, in the territory as a whole, more than 1,000 acres has been newly planted with coffee by peasant farmers alone. The crop is exceedingly profitable; for instance, the harvest from 30 acres, which is quite a normal holding, is about 6 tons: at 2s. a pound this brings in £1,344; the price is usually higher, and the farmer's costs are negligible, because he employs no one outside his own family.

209. The part of the territory in the Benue Province is subject to periodical shortages of food; the only remedy is to make it more accessible, and the necessary roads are being built as fast as possible. In the Adamawa districts, as a precaution against cotton disease, the crop is restricted by order of the Native Authority to certain seasons of the year. For agricultural purposes the territory is well watered; wells and artificial catchment methods are used for domestic purposes almost exclusively.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Q. 62 210. Livestock in the territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses, and donkeys. The cattle in the northern part are mainly White Fulani, with a few Red Longhorn Adamawa, and some West African Shorthorn. In the southern part they are chiefly Red Longhorn Adamawa, with some Montbelliard Crosses. The sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are not of good quality, and most of them are of no recognisable strain; here and there are the slow beginnings of improvement, brought about by the Veterinary Department.

211. The cattle are almost exclusively owned by Fulani, except for the few West African Shorthorns in the northern hill villages, and in the forest country of the south. The Fulani breed and keep their cattle under range conditions; there are some 140,000 head on the Mambila Plateau, and over 200,000 head in the Bamenda Province. Generally speaking, there is no shortage of grazing owing to the close control over stock movement into the territory, and in the Bamenda Province kikuyu grass has been introduced with excellent results. It grows well with the local clover, the predominant strain of which seeds profusely. During 1953 three hitherto undescribed species of clover were sent to be identified at Kew, and seed from the three common species was sent for trial to New Guinea and Australia, along with nodular material for cultures. Four new East African clovers were introduced, one of which seems more vigorous than the indigenous kinds, and another of which will grow in swampy ground.

212. The Veterinary Department also demonstrated the close rotation of grazing, using dry stone walls. This is unsuited to the nomadic Fulani cattle owners, who own no land, but natives of the Bamenda Province are interesting themselves in cattle to an increasing degree. From the close rotation system it would be an easy step to true mixed farming. In various places the Veterinary Department has made small dams for watering stock.

213. The Department is hoping to stabilise a new cattle breed of approximately three quarters Adamawa blood and one quarter Montbelliard. In its efforts it has reached the second generation of interbreeding of the hybrids, without marked diversity of type, and should soon be able to embark on the multiplication phase. The new breed weighs 150 lbs. more than the Adamawa, at three years old, and the milk average is 50 per cent. greater. The Department is trying to produce a larger type of goat, by cross breeding and castrating undesirable males, and during 1953 it imported some North Country Cheviot sheep.

214. The Veterinary Department is responsible for the control of disease and for promoting improvements in the preparation of hides and skins. A large proportion of the cattle population received the new blackquarter vaccine, gamatox was widely used to control *ecto-parasites*, and experiments were conducted with new trypanocidal drugs which, if successful, might enable livestock to be kept in the tsetse infested country of Gashaka and Toundou. The territory exports cattle in substantial numbers on the hoof to Nigeria, and hides and skins overseas.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

215. Powered fishing trials were carried out in co-operation with the Q. 63 Cameroons Development Corporation. It is unlikely that the territory's fisheries will ever be economically important, or provide the ordinary inhabitant with an important part of his diet. Where people can catch fish, they eat most of them and sell the rest, but the rivers are not fished at all intensively and even along the coast the fishing communities are small and poor.

216. As regards sea fish, there are bonga (*ethmalosa*) and sawa (*sardinella*), which in the season are abundant between the Rio del Rey estuary and Batoke. In the Rio del Rey estuary there are shrimps and prawns, and sharks and saw fish are common all along the coast. Near Victoria there are bottom fish, mostly spadefish (*aephippidae*), in considerable quantity, but they are poor eating.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Q. 64 to
66

217. The Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba Divisions are forest country ; the rest of the territory is generally quite well wooded but in parts, such as the Bamenda highlands, timber is very scarce. The woodlands provide fuel and building poles, the forests timber for bridging and other heavy construction, and for export. In addition some trees have medicinal properties, some, like the calabash, provide utensils, and the raphia palm affords roofing material. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions many houses are walled with planks from the *pycnanthus kombo*, a soft wood, locally called karraboard. Canoes are made from hollowed-out trunks, and tough, light wood is required for paddles. The long canes from climbing palms make hammock bridges, while other forest plants yield basket withies, fibres for matting, and resins, gums, and spices.

218. Because of the improvident farming methods already described there is little if any forest in the territory more than a century old. Timber exports began under German rule, one of the most highly valued being ebony from the Mamfe Division, which was taken down the Cross River by canoe to Calabar. In the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions and the Bamenda Province there are 2,366 square miles of forest reserve.

219. The Forestry Ordinance of 1938 applies throughout the Territory, and empowers the Governor or a Native Authority to constitute forest reserves and to make forestry regulations. In practice there are no Government reserves, all having been made by Native Authorities. When a reserve is constituted a thorough inquiry is held by a specially appointed Reserve Settlement Officer and judgment is given detailing what rights the land-owners may exercise in the reserve. These usually include hunting, fishing, and collecting fuel and building stocks, in fact all the customary practices except clearing farms, which would nullify the reserve's purpose. Great care is taken to see that every village is left with abundant farming land, and there is no question of alienating the land from its owners: the forest reserve remains their property, with the sole condition that it shall be permanently set aside and managed as forest. The owners, however, usually object strongly to such an arrangement.

220. Originally the Government regulations made under the Forestry Ordinance applied to the whole territory though they were never enforced in what is now the Bamenda Province. These regulations chiefly required anyone who wished to fell a protected tree to take out a permit. It was understood that any Division which had set aside an adequate area as permanent forest would be freed of these general restrictions. The regulations are now only applied to forest reserves and to the Kumba and Victoria Divisions. The Northern part of the Territory is subject to the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules of 1942, which protect certain species of trees and require the farmer to leave specially scheduled "Farm Trees" when clearing land for farming.

221. Since it is only possible to organise management in forests which are being systematically and fairly completely exploited there are no more than 13 square miles under proper working plans. Accordingly, little of the forest has been regenerated. In the Bamenda Province 170 areas of regeneration have been completed, while in the Cameroons Province 212 acres are in process of regeneration. There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of plantations and, encouraged by the Forestry Department, extensive plantings of eucalyptus in the Bamenda Division, by private farmers.

222. The timber trade overseas fell off during 1953, and the territory exported rather less than 7,000 cubic feet, all in the log ; it consisted chiefly of mahogany (*khaya ivorensis*), obeche (*triplochiton scleroxylon*), sapele (*entandrophragma cylindricum*), and iroko (*chlorophora exelsa*). Within the territory iroko, the mahoganies, and idigbo (*terminalia ivorensis*) are more and more replacing karraboard for building purposes ; they are also favoured for making canoes.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

223. There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the territory. Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance vests all minerals in the Crown. Legislation consists of the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Minerals Regulations (No. 4 of 1946), the Safe Mining Regulations (No. 5 of 1946), the Explosives Regulations (No. 6 of 1946), the Mineral Oils Ordinance (Chapter 135 of the Laws of Nigeria), and the Radio Active Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 190 of the Laws of Nigeria). Q. 67 to 69

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

224. Beyond some up-to-date plant for processing palm oil and rubber, the Territory has no manufacturing industry, though the output of the Ombe River Trade Training Centre should have an important effect in a few years' time. Meanwhile there is no food industry, other than farming and livestock rearing. Local handicrafts are a cottage industry, on a small scale, at which families work in the dry season (they farm during the rains) ; they do not use paid help, but will take on learners. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally-grown cotton into widths of up to 24 inches (though usually narrower), indigo dyeing, using the local indigo, the making of clothes and ornaments, tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects, and working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives. The Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda cast imported brass and copper into small ornaments ; others make iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery, and make mats from grasses and raffia. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally. Q. 70 to 73

225. There are few immediate possibilities for development. Staff to train the people in improved methods is not available, and the market is restricted. Attempts have been made with some success in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces to encourage the use of locally made bricks and tiles, but suitable materials are scarce, transport costs are heavy, and few can afford the cost of building in brick. The Cameroons Development Corporation manufactures bricks for buildings on its plantations. There is no system of industrial licensing.

226. In existing conditions there is no prospect of any significant tourist traffic. There are no hotels and, though the road system is improving, many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or elsewhere the Cameroon Mountain, the crater lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

227. The only fuel produced in the territory is wood. Besides small scattered plants each serving no more than a few buildings, there is a 750 kw. hydro electric station on the Njoke River, a 700 kw. station at Malale, a Q. 74

330 kw. station at Leurmannfall, and a 225 kw. diesel operated station at Bota. In the transmission system there are approximately 40 miles of 22,000 volt line. The number of users is uncertain since for some of its plantations the Cameroons Development Corporation receives a bulk supply, and the development of power in the territory is still in its very early stages.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Q. 75 to
77

228. The territory has six post offices with full facilities, and an increasing number of postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders, and the receipt and dispatch of ordinary and registered correspondence. Postal agencies however are in the charge of local people who have other occupations as well, and sometimes have to be closed for long periods because there is nobody willing to attend to them. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces there is a mail service by four-wheel-drive Austin lorries, daily between Buea and Victoria, and three times a week to Kumba, Mamfe, and Bamenda. There are both sea mails and air mails to Nigeria, and by way of Nigeria to the outside world. There are also direct sea mails to the United Kingdom, and there is direct mail communication overland with the French Cameroons. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Buea, and Tiko, connected by trunk lines, and with about 200 subscribers all told. That at Victoria is a central battery exchange, the others being magneto exchanges.

229. There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuits:—

Victoria—Tiko	} Land Lines
Tiko—Buea—Kumba	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buea—Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiko—Lagos	} Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe—Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamfe—Enugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamenda—Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	...

The wireless telegraph and telephone service at Buea is part of the Eastern Region Police Department network.

230. All telecommunications systems, with the exceptions of a few licensed private telephone systems, are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. External telecommunications services are the subject of agreement between the Territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the Territory, and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, respectively, does not admit of a reply-paid service and allows each Administration to retain its own charges. The southern part of the Territory is included in the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, and the northern part in the Northern Region; the service is maintained by the Government of Nigeria. The regional transmissions are from Enugu and Kaduna, respectively, and transmissions from Lagos serve the Territory as a whole. There is a 7½ kw. transmitter in Lagos, and the Regional ones are of 300 watts.

231. During the period under review an air service operated four times a week between Lagos and Tiko via Benin, Enugu and Calabar (twice a week) and Port Harcourt and Calabar (twice a week). The only airfield in operation in the Territory is at Tiko, which is not an international airport. The runway is capable of taking medium range aircraft of up to 30 tons in all weathers. There is also an airfield at Mamfe which is not at present in use. A search for a suitable site for an airfield within a ten mile radius of Bamenda proved unsuccessful because of topographical and climatological problems.

The West African Airways Corporation provides all the air services. The fares are :—

					£	s.	d.
To Benin	...	...	...	...	16	12	0
Calabar	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Enugu	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Lagos	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
London (via Kano)	...	...	...	...	139	0	0
Port Harcourt	...	...	...	...	9	0	0

The nearest airfields in Nigeria outside the Territory are at Yola, Maiduguri, Calabar and Enugu.

232. As regards meteorological services there are synoptic reporting stations at Tiko and Mamfe, and climatological stations at Kumba, Santa, Bambui and Mubi. Eleven new rainfall stations were opened during 1953, bringing the total number to eighty-one, twenty-five in the Cameroons Province, thirty-six in the Bamenda Province, one in the Benue Province, five in Adamawa, and fourteen in Dikwa. There are no railways, apart from the narrow gauge plantation tracks.

233. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for bananas, mail and first class passengers. The ships run at four- or five-day intervals. Messrs. Elder Dempsters maintain a monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. In addition there is a weekly mail service to Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge. Vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Limited and Messrs. John Holt and Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom, via Nigerian ports. The cabin class fare to Lagos is about £11 and to Calabar just over £4; deck passages cost 35s. 6d. to Lagos and 16s. 6d. to Calabar.

234. At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Amba Bay with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The pier at Victoria is condemned but there is a 200-ft. launch pier at Bota erected by a German plantation company and a 5-ton crane. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949. At Tiko there is a light construction wharf for one vessel, 400 ft. long, with a maximum draught of 19 ft. spring tides and 17 ft. neap tides. There is a 2-ton crane on the wharf. At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 ft. spring and 20 ft. neap tides. Lighthouses are placed at Debundscha and Nachtigal. The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and for launches only at the high river season. The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year, except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe. The River Benue is an important communication artery for the northern part of the Territory.

235. There is no direct road link between the northern and southern parts of the territory. The districts in the Benue Province have the worst communications, but the road from Donga to Abong has now reached the territorial border and a contracting firm has cleared the first twenty miles of the road from Takum to Bissaula. In the Dikwa Emirate there are thirty-five miles of all-season road and 490 miles which are usable only in the dry season; during 1953 fifteen miles of dry season road were built. As mentioned in paragraph 378 of the report for 1952 the roads between Yola and Wukari, and Numan and Gombe, will be most important to the territory since, although outside it, they will give it much quicker access to the rail-

way ; the road between Numan and Gombe will shorten the motor journey from Yola to Jos by 200 miles : during the year there was good progress with both. Bridges over the Rivers Belwa, Lamurde, and Yedseram were completed, the last named representing the most difficult operation in a road which will connect Mubi with the road system in the French Cameroons. The dry season road from Jada now runs as far south as Gashaka.

236. In the Southern Cameroons, the road from Victoria to Bamenda is now tarred as far as Kumba and the bridges up to that point are strong enough to take any foreseeable load. From Kumba onwards there is one-way traffic only, up and down on alternate days, and in the rainy season, beyond Mamfe, for three days a week only. A contracting firm is engaged in putting in bridges as strong as those between Kumba and Victoria and in widening the road to take two-way traffic. The roads connecting Bota, Buea, and Tiko with this main arterial road are being brought up to an equal standard.

237. With the opening of the Kimbe River bridge the Bamenda Ring Road became motorable throughout its length. The southern Cameroons road system is linked to that of the French Cameroons at Tombel and Santa, and to that of Nigeria by the road from Mamfe to Enugu which continues on into the French Cameroons, through Bamenda. Lorries, owned and operated by Africans, ply for hire along the main roads ; their charges for goods and passengers vary, and to a great extent are fixed by individual arrangement.

238. Apart from the ordinary customs and port health formalities there are no restrictions on the movement of passengers or of goods. Everybody in the Territory may use, own, operate and service the existing means of transport and communication, if they have the necessary technical qualifications where such are required. As far as recruitment goes, there are almost always more applicants than there are vacancies, so if a vacancy is not filled by promotion it goes to somebody on the waiting list. There are no facilities in the Territory or in Nigeria for qualifying as a civil engineer, say, or an air pilot ; if a man wanted employment of that kind he would have to equip himself for it overseas first. Such considerations apart, most vacancies are filled by promotion from staff which has been trained by experience.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78

239. The public works not mentioned elsewhere in this report were almost all undertaken by Native Authorities. In the Bamenda Province, premises in permanent materials were built at the Wum, Balo, Bafut, Bali, and Ndu markets. Dispensaries were built at Bambui and Mbilifang, and a maternity hospital at Ndop. Additions were made to the Native Administration school buildings at Ndop and Santa, Native Courts were built at Ndop and Misaje, and a Veterinary Centre and store at Nkambe. In the Cameroons Province work began on a dispensary and maternity home at Widekum. In the Dikwa Emirate the Native Authority built a veterinary subcentre and a dispensary, and made additions to school premises. In Adamawa the year produced a dispensary and court house at Micika, an office and store for the Visiting Teacher at Mubi, and extensions to the school there, as well as to those at Madagali and Dimbiwerri ; the markets at Jada and Ganye were equipped with new stalls in permanent materials and a dispensary and welfare centre were built at Sugu. The Mubi market is in process of being extended, and a community centre is being built there. Dispensaries are being built at Mayo, Nguli and Serti, and a leprosy segregation village at Micika.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

240. The various races that inhabit the northern plains have all acquired a superficial similarity of social structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the Administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook. Q. 79

241. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and customs, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received first the benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain most of the higher posts in the native administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own head, who represents them in choosing a village area head: no district head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the village heads. The district heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class.

242. The hill pagans have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other. The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group, and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and their limited allegiance to him.

243. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new conceptions to them. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning

from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills.

244. In the greater part of the southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe. In the "Chieftainship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices.

- Q. 80 245. The Missions are exceedingly active in the social sphere, and inhabitants of the Territory form the bulk of their staff. In the southern part of the Territory village, town, and tribal Unions are gaining more and more influence. They are usually formed on the initiative of the younger, relatively well educated men, but the older generation has considerable weight in them. They concern themselves with every aspect of life, from individual and communal disputes, through local sanitation and education, to Nigerian politics. How great, and how useful, a part each plays depends on the characters of those who control it: some are mere sounding boards for cranks and malcontents; other constitute a force with which the Administration, and the elected representatives in the legislatures, have increasingly to reckon. All in all, they represent a welcome tendency towards the development of an effective public opinion.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

- Q. 81 246. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (c) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The answer to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.

247. The whole population is subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of persons and property. It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a public officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail. Paragraphs 398 to 400 of the Report for 1952 give details on these subjects.

- Q. 82 & 83 248. There is neither slavery nor any kindred practice in the Territory. Any person convicted of slave trading is liable to be imprisoned for 14 years. There were no important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department, but only a few of the territory's numerous languages are written: into the great bulk of them the declaration has not been translated, and it is not

generally displayed in schools, but the more educated members of the population are as familiar with it as their counterparts in other countries ; it is freely quoted, and discussed by study groups and kindred organisations.

249. The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised Q. 84 by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in Nigeria Gazette, No. 53, of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947.

250. The customs authorities confiscate any pornographic literature that Q. 85 they come across, and to deal in it is an offence under the Criminal Code. The Government has power to prohibit the circulation of literature on security grounds, but did not use it during the year. The ban on the Zikist Movement, which in its day aimed at overthrowing the government by force, continued.

251. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:— Q. 86

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times	Lagos	Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial Publications Ltd.
West African Pilot	Lagos	} Zik's Press Ltd.
Daily Comet	Lagos	
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	
Daily Service	Lagos	Service Press Ltd.
<i>Weekly</i>		
Eastern Outlook & Cameroons Star	Enugu	Public Relations Office.
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt and Aba	Enitonna Educational Stores.
Nigerian Eastern Mail... ..	Calabar	Mr. J. V. Clinton, B.A. (Cantab.).
Nigerian Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation.
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo... ..	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation.
<i>Monthly</i>		
Nigerian Children's Own Paper	Lagos	Public Relations Office.

252. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by the inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views. "The Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star" made its first appearance in 1951. It has correspondents in the southern provinces of the Cameroons and devotes space in each issue to news telegraphed by them. Letters from readers in the Cameroons are printed from time to time. The policy of the paper is controlled by a board composed of both official and unofficial members. Its editorial staff includes a young man of Bakweri origin.

253. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what he pleases and

comment freely on it. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper in the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, and forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney-General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 in cash, but simply to produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to pay £250 in a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance, but many of them give very inadequate accounts of current events outside Nigeria and the Territory. The newspapers receive some material on international events from agencies and the Public Relations Department, and the "Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star" publishes news and articles dealing with international as well as local affairs. The most influential newspapers at present are probably the "West African Pilot", the "Daily Times", and, in the north "Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo". The missions run bookshops in the more important places.

254. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Public Relations Department pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, and the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Public Relations Department. Chapter 9 of section 4 of Part VI of this report contains some account of the Nigerian broadcasting system. It relays the British Broadcasting Corporation news, and provides local news in English, Ibo, Yoruba, and Hausa, as well as talks in those languages, religious services, and light music, both African and European. The cheapest dry battery wireless sets cost £6 10s. 0d., but broadcasting has not taken any hold yet on the public at large.

Q. 87, 88 255. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants. The leading missions are:—

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Cameroons Baptists Mission.

The Basel Mission.

The Sudan United Mission.

256. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places and to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from Government in accordance with the regulations. The Adamawa Native Authority gives an annual grant of £100 to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa near the boundary of the northern area of the Territory which serves the area.

257. The best available figures of Missionaries and Mission adherents are as follows:—

Mission	Part of the territory	Missionaries	Nationality	Adherents
Roman Catholic ...	Cameroons Province	29	Dutch ...	29,743
		17	British...	
		5	Italian ...	
	Bamenda Province	20	Dutch ...	28,790
		2	British...	
		6	Italian ...	
Cameroons Baptist ...	Cameroons Province	3	Irish ...	910
		6	Irish ...	
		1	Australian	
	Bamenda Province	7	American	2,500
		1	Canadian	
		24	American	
Basel ...	Adamawa ...	3	Canadian	9,592
		2	American	
		2	British...	
	Cameroons Province	2	French	19,505
		2	Swiss ...	
		34	Swiss ...	
Sudan United ...	Bamenda Province...	5	Danish	26,202
		6	Canadian	
		1	British...	
	Adamawa ...	2	American	105
		4	American	
		2	American	
Church of the Brethren	Benue Province ...	2	American	100
		2	American	

These figures do not include catechumens.

258. Indigenous religions, Mohammedanism, and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Criminal Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and charms. The Governor may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which appears to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju within the Trust Territory. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen.

259. The law does not provide for adopting children. The family is still so closely knit that when a child's parent or guardian dies there is always somebody with the inescapable duty of looking after it, and willing to do so. Again, if a man has more children than he can afford, his family will help him. Ill-treatment of children is virtually unknown, and would outrage public opinion.

Q. 89

260. The residential qualification for naturalisation as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies has already been described. All Police Officers of gazetted rank are Assistant Immigration Officers, responsible as such to the Principal Immigration Officer in Lagos, who in his turn is responsible to the Nigerian Government, through the Inspector-General of Police. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the Territory during

Q. 90

the year under review, and what their nationalities were, because movement to and from Nigeria is entirely unrestricted, and as far as Africans are concerned there are very few restrictions indeed on movement across the frontiers with neighbouring French territory. The question of admitting displaced persons or refugees has not arisen, but the Nigerian Government is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

Q. 91 to
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261. The status of women in the Territory as in most of Africa is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work on the land. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. First, there are the minority who have positions in government or business. In the Bamenda Province women have been elected to the new federal councils and the majority of native courts have at least one woman sitting on the bench. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessities such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine. In countries where polygamy is the rule it is naturally very closely woven into the social system, and to abolish it without disrupting the system would be impossible. The Administering Authority subscribes to the views on the subject expressed by the 1949 Visiting Mission, in its report, and policy is framed accordingly.

262. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man, and a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law, which applies in this matter, of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted, for contracts entered into, and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessities suitable for her condition of life, as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above. Local law and custom vary, but generally speaking they do not make husband and wife responsible for one another's debts.

263. Where the people are not Moslems the women grow most of the food, and what they grow is looked upon as their property; the men are traders, but not in food unless it is to be taken far afield; they hunt and they cultivate cash crops. Among Moslems only a few lower class women do farm work; they grow a little rice, guinea corn, or beniseed, or a few

groundnuts, for pin money. The women's handicrafts among Moslem and pagan alike are chiefly cotton spinning, weaving broad cloth, and making pots. They enter the Government Service and commercial employment as far as their qualifications allow; principally they become nurses, midwives, teachers and saleswomen, or work in clerical capacities. The Cameroons Development Corporation employs thirty women: fourteen nurses, eight teachers, five shop assistants and three clerks.

264. The legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of "bride price",* presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband, and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family, choose her own mate and any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family, it is their duty to maintain her. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way.

265. The custom of bride price does not extend to Moslems among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for natural affection between parents and children.

266. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally

* The term "bride price" is used here and below instead of "dowry" because it is well established, but it should not, of course, be taken to mean that women are bought and sold, an impression which, as many African anthropologists and sociologists have pointed out, is quite common but totally wrong.

restricts coercion to moral suasion, and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

267. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. The latter order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Child marriage does exist, and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition, mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives, and were deferred.

268. The parts of this report which deal with education, labour, and public health describe numerous measures designed to give women a place in the community akin to that which they occupy in more developed countries. The Roman Catholic Mission has a teachers' training centre for women at Kumba, and there are several domestic science centres in the southern Cameroons. At the Mubi Elementary Training Centre there is a class under a Woman Education Officer for students' wives, one of the objectives being that when their husbands leave the Centre the wives should teach others what they have learned.

269. Prejudice against the education of women dies hard, but the number attending school is increasing gradually throughout the territory. Some go to the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri, which produces teachers and health workers. A boarding school for girls is being built at Yola, and meantime girls are being admitted to the Senior Primary section of the Yola Middle School. In the southern Cameroons there are three full range primary schools for girls, and two new Junior Primary schools were started during the year. Adult education classes for women have been instituted in many parts of the Victoria Division, and they are common also on the Corporation's plantations, where they are associated with sewing classes. From the general attitude of the women concerned it seems unlikely that there will be any really widespread interest in domestic science until the standard of education is higher; to the uneducated the old ways are good enough.

270. Nonetheless, the model house at Muea continues to be an effective means of instruction. It is close to the ante-natal and welfare clinics, and the three function in harmony. The Victoria Division is well served with mobile clinics for women and children, and the staff of the clinics where appropriate visit patients in their homes. Three women from the Cameroons are known to be receiving training in the United Kingdom, two in domestic science and one in general education.

271. The census figures indicate that in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, with a combined total population in round figures of 224,000 there are 42,000 more males than females. The abnormality of this situation is illustrated by the following summary of the population figures, by sex, of the administrative divisions of the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces.

Division	Males	Females	Excess Females	Excess Males
Bamenda	123,000	137,000	14,000	—
Wum	36,000	42,000	6,000	—
Nkambe	39,000	42,000	3,000	—
Mamfe	48,000	52,000	4,000	—
Kumba	77,000	61,000	—	16,000
Victoria	56,000	30,000	—	26,000

It is not surprising that the census should have revealed some surplus of males over females in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, since these include the plantation areas where there is a considerable influx of unmarried male labourers. What is disquieting is that the number of unmarried labourers from outside the two Divisions in question does not nearly account for the striking deficiency of females in the population, which argues the existence of a real disbalance in indigenous society. The administration is fully alive to the social problem implied if the figures are proved to be reliable. The facts and reasons are already under expert examination by a team of sociologists working under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, and complete data are hoped for within two years. Meanwhile responsible members of the indigenous public have been urged to give attention to the problem, its possible causes and the possible remedies.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

272. Since the great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers Q. 98 and herdsmen, this chapter has mainly to do with wage earners in the Development Corporation's employ and it seems appropriate to give an account of their working conditions in detail. The Corporation employs some 80 per cent. of the Territory's plantation labour force. The conditions which it offers may be regarded as obtaining also on the plantations of the other two main employers, namely, the United Africa Company (Palmol) Ltd., and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes.

Wages (Daily Paid Workers)

Designation	Commencing Rate	Increments
General Labour	s. d. 2 4	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 8d.
Special Labour, Grade III	2 5	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 8d.
Special Labour, Grade II	3 2	At 3 yearly intervals to 3s. 4d.—3s. 7d.—3s. 9d.
Special Labour, Grade I	4 2	At 2 yearly intervals to 4s. 6d.—4s. 9d.—5s. 1d.
Artisan Class III	6 0	At yearly intervals to 6s. 6d. 7s. 0d.—7s. 6d.—8s. 0d.—8s. 6d.
Artisan Class II	9 0	At yearly intervals to 9s. 6d. 10s. 0d.

Wages (Monthly Paid Workers)

Intermediate Service

There are 26 persons in this category whose wages vary from £230 to £660 per annum.

Junior Service

This category comprises 1,131 workers whose rates vary from £60 to £622 per annum.

273. An attendance bonus of 6s. a month is paid to all daily paid workers who work a minimum of 24 working days per calendar month. In addition the following commodities are provided for the workers on the scale shown:—

<i>Ration per month</i>	<i>Price paid by Workers</i>	<i>Local Market Price</i>
Palm Oil—3 bottles 	6d. per bottle	1s. 6d. per bottle
Kerosene—2 bottles 	4d. per bottle	1s. 1d. per bottle
Salt—4 cups 	3d. per 4 cups	3d. per cup.

274. The Corporation provides other basic foodstuffs and essentials, when available, at cost price or below it. During the year, chiefly by dint of posting a Supply Assistant at Kumba, it was able to buy much larger quantities of rice cocoyams, and plantains, and as the road to Bamenda is improved the diet should get progressively better.

275. All members of the Senior, Intermediate, and Junior Services, as well as many monthly paid employees, are members of the Corporation's Provident Fund to which they contribute a minimum of 10 per cent., or a maximum of 15 per cent., of their salaries. The Corporation contributes 15 per cent. and the fund is managed by a Committee representing all three Services. Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund and have served the Corporation continually for at least five years are eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor, when they retire on account of old age or infirmity. Five hundred and twenty-four such gratuities were paid during 1953 amounting to £10,572 15s. 5d. in all. Besides, as an act of grace, people who had worked on the plantations before the Corporation was established, and who retired during the year, received £3,525 2s. 11d.

276. All sections of the staff and labour force participate in some form of recreation during leisure hours, and athletic meetings, association football, boxing and tribal dancing receive continued support. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service, standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm runs high; in the 1953 athletic championships four new records were set up. There are sports fields at 36 places, with facilities and equipment for football and athletics. There are 52 teams in the football league and subsidiary divisional leagues, and interest in boxing is developing rapidly.

277. Cinema performances remain very popular. Once again, during the rains, it was sometimes impossible for the Mobile Cinema Units to reach the more remote estates, but in this respect a Jeep equipped as a cinema unit brought about a considerable improvement: in all, there were 647 performances, attended by 292,000 people. The cinema units also provided music for dances.



School House at MICHKA in MUBI Territory



SASSE. St. Joseph's College students walking to Church



Tiko. Banana Ships' Wharf



Students' quarters of the MUBI Teachers' Training Centre



C.D.C. Rubber production, Tiko



View of BAMENDA Old Town

278. The photographic developing and printing service instituted in 1952 has been extremely successful, and the community halls and clubs were as much used as ever, for as wide a variety of purposes. The number of sewing and adult education classes for women increased, and the Corporation's news sheet doubled its circulation.

279. The Corporation provides free primary education for the true children of African employees, at schools built and managed by the Corporation, or at schools provided by the Corporation but managed by various Missions at the Corporation's expense, or by paying the school fees of children attending other schools. Five Corporation junior primary schools are now open at Beta, Tike, Idenau, Matute and Mabeta. Altogether there are eight first year classes, seven second year classes, two third year classes and one fourth year class, with a total of about 500 children. It is hoped to open three more schools in 1954, beginning with about 100 children all told. All these schools will eventually provide the full junior primary course. The proportion of teachers holding a certificate of training at a teachers' Training Centre is about two-thirds. There are twelve classrooms all told in the schools managed by Missions at Meliwe, Makundange, Laduma and Mpundu, with a total of approximately 300 children. Fees are paid for about 2,000 children attending other schools. There are thus about 2,800 children getting free primary education. Free meals are provided in four of the Corporation schools.

280. If the children of its staff can gain admission to secondary schools and are deserving in other respects, the Corporation pays their fees; it did so for 27 children during 1953, and proposed in 1954 to do so for 11 more. It started offering scholarships for higher education, tenable by natives of the Cameroons, in 1946, and in 1953 four were awarded, by the committee established for the purpose under the chairmanship of the Commissioner. There are now 28 scholars, eleven at University College, Ibadan, ten in the United Kingdom, two at the University College of the Gold Coast, three at Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, one at Kumasi, and one at the Ibadan School of Arts and Technology. Six of them are studying science, five education, two economics, two domestic science, three the arts, two medicine, one agriculture, one dentistry, three commerce, two nursing, and one local government. People who have been more than two years in the Corporation's employ are eligible for scholarships of a general nature, or for technical training, and one is undergoing a course in the United Kingdom as a bench chemist. Five members of the Corporation's staff, and ten children, have scholarships at the Ombe River Trades Training Centre. The Area Education Committees have continued as a valuable link between the staff and the Corporation's educational authorities.

281. It has not yet been possible to provide the whole of the staff with free quarters, but over 80 per cent. have them. Leave with pay is granted to all employees on the following scale:—

General Labour	... ..	7 days per annum
Workers receiving below £190 per annum	... ..	15 days per annum
Workers receiving from £190 to £299 per annum	... ..	30 days per annum
Workers receiving above £300 per annum	... ..	45 days per annum

Hours of work are:—

Mondays to Fridays	... ..	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays	... ..	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Any hours worked in excess are paid for at overtime rates.

282. The main problems affecting labour in the territory are unsatisfactory trade union organisation, and a shortage of skilled workers. Much has been done to improve the standard of trade union leadership, and the consultative committees continue to work satisfactorily. Under Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance the Commissioner of Labour may issue a permit to an employer in a given part of the territory to recruit labour in another, and such permits prescribe safeguards as to the duration and termination of the contract, wages and advances of wages, quarters, medical attention, payment during sickness, and repatriation. Two were issued in 1953, to Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, under which they recruited 610 workers from the Bamenda, Kumba, and Mamfe Divisions for their plantations at Tiko.

283. During the year there were twenty-two students at the Ombe Trades Training Centre taking courses as carpenters. Eighteen were taking courses as painters and decorators, twenty-two as blacksmiths and welders, fifteen as bricklayers, twenty-three as fitter machinists, and twenty-four as cabinet makers. The duration of the courses varies from two and a half years for painting and decorating to four and a half for motor mechanics. Food, working clothes, and recreational facilities are provided free, and each student receives 10s. a month pocket money, rising by 10s. a month for every year at the Centre. Students must have the Standard VI educational qualification, pass an entrance examination, and satisfy the Principal at an interview that they are otherwise capable of profiting from the training.

284. Anybody who wishes may leave the territory in search of work, but there is no recruitment within the territory for employment outside it, and no considerable outflow. A large number of the labourers in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions come from other parts of the southern Cameroons; probably about 27 per cent. of the Development Corporation's labour force comes from the Bamenda Province. That would represent an insignificant fraction of the Province's population, and men who leave their villages to find work return home at frequent intervals. There is no evidence that labour migration dislocates village life, but the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research is conducting an enquiry into the matter, related to its social and economic survey of the plantations. The Corporation is paying 30 per cent. of the cost of the survey.

285. At any given time the Cameroons Development Corporation has seven or eight thousand workers from outside the Territory, but they come on their own initiative, so it is impossible to give exact figures. The bulk of them are from Nigeria and the neighbouring French trusteeship sphere. They take up the same kinds of employment, under the same conditions, as workers from inside the Territory, and receive the same protection under the law. If they care to bring their families to join them, at their own expense, they may do so; they may send money home, if they wish, subject to restrictions on the export of currency explained elsewhere in this report, and if they choose they may settle permanently in the Territory.

286. Under Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, it is lawful for any native authority or such authority as may be prescribed to require the inhabitants of any town or village within its jurisdiction to provide labour for any of the following purposes:—

- (i) the construction and maintenance of buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses, and places of worship;

- (ii) sanitary measures ;
- (iii) the construction and maintenance of local roads and paths ;
- (iv) the construction and maintenance of town or village fences ;
- (v) the construction and maintenance of communal wells ;
- (vi) other communal services of a similar kind in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village: provided that—

- (a) no such labour may be required unless the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives have been previously consulted by the native or other authority in regard to the need for the provision of the service proposed and a substantial majority of such inhabitants or their representatives have agreed ;
- (b) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour required under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.

Provision further exists for the Governor to exact labour from anyone in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

287. In the circumstances described above the Governor may exact forced labour from anyone, Native Authorities only in so far as law and custom allow. In practice the powers of Native Authorities do not entail the use of carriers, properly so called, or employment away from home, and it is impossible to recall when the Governor's powers were last invoked. If they are, those responsible on the spot must do what the emergency permits to make sure that they do not impress people who are physically unfit, or take those impressed a long way from their homes ; the normal procedure with carriers, impressed or not, in the absence of a regular gang, is to take them no further than a day or two's unloaded journey, then engage new ones. Restrictions on the weight of loads would be purely academic: in the parts of the Territory where carriers are necessary there would be only rough and ready means of weighing, what a man can carry varies considerably with the nature of the going, and within reason the balance of a load matters much more than its weight.

288. Indebtedness is not widely prevalent. There is however evidence that Q. 99 it exists to some degree among plantation labourers, mainly owing to their having to pay exorbitant prices to petty traders for imported commodities which are scarce. This is being gradually eradicated by the opening of shops on the plantations, and the sale of essential imported articles such as kerosene, gari, and stockfish at reasonable prices. There is no indebtedness to employers.

289. Attachment C to this report shows how far International Labour Q. 100 Conventions were applied within the Territory during the year under review. The most important labour laws are the Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941), the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941), and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of those contracts which do not

need to be in writing, e.g. provision of transport or an allowance in lieu for workers who reside nine miles or more from their normal places of employment, hours of work and overtime, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the termination of a contract by notice, on payment of wages in lieu. Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with contracts that need to be in writing, and implements the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, No. 64, of 1939. It provides for the attestation of such contracts, deferment of wages, medical examination of workers, contracting ages, period of service, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer, and contracts for service outside Nigeria. Chapter XV of the Ordinance provides that a magistrates' court may determine all cases of breach of contracts and disputes other than trade disputes. It may order the payment of such sums as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, order fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such aspects as is thought just.

290. Any combination, whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, is permissible provided it is registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include protection against civil actions for breach of contract, and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

291. Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any form other than in legal tender is illegal, null and void. The Governor-in-Council may appoint Labour Advisory Boards to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation in respect of which it is proposed to fix minimum wages, or to lay down the conditions of employment in any occupation, in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupation. At the conclusion of such enquiry, the board formulates recommendations and forwards them to the Chief Secretary to the Government for consideration by the Governor-in-Council. Under section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one day.

292. No special legislation exists as regards housing and sanitary conditions in places of employment, but certain places in the territory, including the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been declared "labour health areas" under regulations 33 and 38 of the Labour Regulations of 1929, which require that if an employer in such an area provides housing for more than twenty-five workers in any one place he must furnish the District Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him. No new buildings may be erected until the plans have been approved by the District Officer, who may cause any houses built without authorisation to be demolished. Chapter I of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that an authorised labour officer may enter, inspect and examine, by day or night, any labour encampment, farm, factory or other land or workplace whatsoever, where any worker is employed.

293. Chapter IV, Part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment. Chapter V, Part II, provides that the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers

to be medically examined both before departure and on arrival at the place of employment. The Commissioner of Labour must also ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of recruited workers, and for their immunisation against disease. Under the Labour Regulations of 1929, it is obligatory on the part of employers in a labour health area to provide adequate medical facilities for their workers.

294. Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for compensation for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen, other than disabled ex-servicemen.

295. Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the employment of women. This law contains restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women, and provides, *inter alia*, for absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months' continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings, or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

296. Chapter X deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a "child" is a person under twelve years old, a "juvenile" is a person under sixteen, but over twelve, and a "young person" is a person under eighteen. Child labour is prohibited, and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen in any industrial undertaking is prohibited also. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis, and must return each night to the residence of their parent or guardian, or other person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed

- (a) to work underground,
- (b) on machine work, or
- (c) on any statutory public holiday.

The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day, and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those over sixteen years may be employed in specific industrial undertakings, or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

297. Chapter V of the Ordinance covers recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention, No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure under which any person may recruit for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age of recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, expenses of the journey to the place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this Chapter, no native recruit may be employed

until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited, and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

298. Special provision relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of Chapter V. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged, and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement, remuneration, and rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in case of death, desertion or other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination prior to engagement, and attestation of the contract by an authorised labour officer.

299. There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory, or requiring them to possess labour passes or workbooks. Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship, and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference. Provisions are made in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age, where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment, every contract must include terms of remuneration and sick pay, and in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention. There is no legislation on industrial homework.

Q. 101

300. The Labour Department exercises powers under the Labour Code Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance and the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance. Its main functions include:—

- (a) enforcement of labour legislation ;
- (b) review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations ;
- (c) advice to the Government on all aspects of labour matters ;
- (d) guidance and education of trade unions ;
- (e) improvement of industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers and provision of all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;
- (f) prevention of trade disputes ;
- (g) assisting in orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented ;
- (h) the operation of employment exchanges.

301. There are separate branches in the central office of the Department which specialise in particular aspects of its work. Outside the central office, there are twelve offices dealing with general labour matters and six dealing

with industrial registration and labour supply. There is a labour officer in the Territory stationed at Buea ; he is responsible to the Senior Labour Officer at Enugu. At Enugu there is a Labour Officer (Trade Unions) whose area of responsibility includes the Cameroons and Bamenda provinces. There is also a registration office at Victoria controlled by the Labour Officer, Buea. The salaries of the staff appear in table 5 of the statistical appendix.

302. Methods other than legislation used in dealing with labour problems Q. 102 are :—

- (1) Visits to establishments by labour officers and settlement of complaints on the spot.
- (2) The amicable settlement of all genuine complaints lodged by trade unions, groups of workers or individuals.
- (3) Assistance in the formation and organisation of consultative committees in various industrial establishments in the country.
- (4) Encouragement of appointment of labour and personnel managers in large industrial establishments.
- (5) Influencing the labour policy of non-Government employers through the Government's policy in the treatment of its employees.
- (6) The adoption by Government of a fair wages clause in all contracts, thus ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are reasonably observed in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy or other forms of aid.

303. The Trade Unions Ordinance has been mentioned already, in paragraph 290. Besides safeguarding the right of association, and protecting unions, in certain circumstances, from civil actions, it secures to them the right of peaceful picketing, and prohibits intimidation ; it requires their officials to keep accounts, and to send copies of such accounts yearly to the Registrar of Trade Unions. There is a list, in Attachment D to this report, of trade unions in the territory, showing their numerical strength, where they operate, and their affiliations outside the territory. During the year the Development Corporation Workers' Union and the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union concentrated chiefly on reorganising their head offices, and strengthening their branches. The General Secretary of the Likomba Union and four members of the executive, took part in the inaugural meeting at Lagos of the All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation, and went to the University College at Ibadan for an extra-mural study course in trade unionism and labour management. A representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, from Accra, visited the territory and had discussions with trade union leaders and with employers. Q. 103

304. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance provides for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation, arbitration, or board of inquiry. The Commissioner of Labour with the object of promoting settlement may enquire into the causes and circumstances of any dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such other steps as may seem expedient. The Ordinance provides further that where necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to settlement by arbitration. This power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Labour (Public Notice No. 115 of 1950). The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding on the parties concerned. The right to strike is recognised subject to the provisions in the Criminal Code (Amendment) Q. 104

Ordinance, 1947, which makes the malicious breach of a contract of service a criminal offence, as where an employee in essential services to whom the Ordinance applies has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his leaving his employment will be to endanger human life or seriously to endanger public health. Under the provisions of the Ordinance such a worker is required to give seven days' notice of his intention to strike. The list in Attachment E to this report gives details of industrial disputes during the year which occasioned stoppages of work.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Q. 106,
108

305. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire is inapplicable to the Territory at its present stage of development. Nigerian social security and welfare legislation is for the benefit of large heterogeneous towns such as Lagos, Aba, and Port Harcourt. In the Territory there is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed, because when a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels that she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court; but she seldom has to do so. For practical purposes there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father. That a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude, and, as might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare. In such communities there is no call for organised self-help, mutual aid, or small loan services. There are in the Territory neither official services nor voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare, and there has been no important research specifically in that sphere. Paragraphs 498 to 506 of the report for 1952 contain a detailed account of the training in citizenship which the establishment at Man o'War Bay sets out to give.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Q. 109

306. While the report already mentioned on the national income of Nigeria did not deal specifically with conditions in the territory, it will serve as a point of departure for local studies by the Government Statistician. The statistical appendix to this report contains figures of retail prices, and other available information suggests that a man can keep himself in health on one and sixpence a day, for food; but there are no means at present of expressing the average family's budget in terms of cash. The section on labour in this report deals fully with the conditions under which the bulk of the employed part of the population lives. Briefly, the lowest paid worker can earn £3 14s. 0d. a month, by working 24 days. He can buy a monthly allowance of palm oil, kerosene, and salt for two shillings and fivepence, which is four shillings and a penny below the market price, and he has access to shops where the price of garri, for instance, is a third of that which he would have to pay elsewhere. Generally speaking, he has free housing, free medical treatment and free social and recreational facilities for himself and his family, free primary education for his children, and free secondary education if they are capable of profiting from it.

307. The ordinary dress of a labourer at work consists of a pair of drill shorts, a cotton singlet, and sandals, commonly made out of motor tyres. An

overseer will probably be wearing a hat, a shirt instead of a singlet, stockings, and boots. Clerks wear shirts and ties, trousers, socks, and shoes. In their free time most labourers wear coloured cloths from waist to ankle, shirts, socks and shoes. Overseers and clerks wear European clothes, or flowing robes in token of nationalist sympathies. Women wear cloths or dresses, varying in style and quality with the occasion, headkerchiefs or hats, and on the whole they are more apt than men to go barefooted, presumably from dislike of high heels. Off the plantations, clothes, housing and diet vary according to custom and local resources: in the northern parts of the Territory, for instance, walls are mainly of mud and roofs of thatch, while near the coast roofs are of woven palm leaves, and walls of the same material, of mud quite commonly, or of karraboard. A notable, in the southern districts, will have cement block walls, a corrugated iron roof, and two storeys. In a few places throughout the Territory there are bricks and local stone. The more educated classes favour imported food as a luxury, but the normal diet consists almost exclusively of local produce, and exorbitant prices prevail only in markets near plantations.

308. Men at work wear loincloths or drawers, and women generally wear cloths, although in certain parts they go naked. Out of working hours there is a very wide range of dress, illustrated to some extent by the photographs in this and previous reports. Pagans in the northern Cameroons, whose traditional dress is exiguous, are more and more copying that of the Moslems, while in the southern parts the tendency is towards European attire. European footwear is increasingly common, but it is not worn for any substantial journey on foot, from motives of economy as well as of comfort. Every activity of the territorial government has as one of its chief aims the Q. 110 improvement of living standards.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General : organisation

309. This chapter at large will show what advances there were in the Q. 111 field of public health during 1953. There was no new legislation during the year. The Inspector-General of Medical Services is responsible to the Q. 112 Governor, and the Regional Directors are responsible to the Lieutenant-Governors. In practice functional divisions are very indistinct, except that the Regional Directors and the Inspector-General are responsible entirely for administration and policy. Senior Medical Officers and Medical Officers have similar responsibilities within their own spheres, and they oversee the work of the rest of the departmental staff, but they are in charge of hospitals too, and function as Health Officers.

310. The Roman Catholic, Basel, Baptist, and Sudan United Missions all Q. 113 provide medical services, in the form chiefly of maternity homes, and general treatment. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a medical service for its own workers, and there are hospitals on the United Africa Company's Palmol estates at Ndian, Bai and Lobe. The Corporation caters for the staff of Elders & Fyffes, and of the Palmol estate at Bwinga. Elders & Fyffes and the United Africa Company contribute towards the cost of the Corporation's services, and Elders & Fyffes paid a proportion of the capital expenditure on the Tiko hospitals. The Native Administrations provide rural dispensaries. It is the Senior Medical Officer's business to supervise all medical institutions, however owned.

Q. 114 311. There is a regular interchange of visits between representatives of the Medical authorities in the British and French trusteeship spheres and from neighbouring French territories. With them and with the neighbouring Spanish territories also there is a periodical exchange of reports on infectious diseases. All vessels entering Cameroons ports comply with International Sanitary Conventions, and aircraft using Tiko airport comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation.

Q. 115 312. There are no local boards of health, but the inhabitants of the Territory participate in the work of the health department through the Native Authorities. Table 16 shows the relationship between expenditure on public health and expenditure generally, as far as the territorial government is concerned, and table 20 gives Native Administration expenditure. The missions do not contribute money: they receive grants in aid from the Government for medical work; and there is no money from philanthropic organisations.

(b) Medical facilities

Q. 117 313. Hitherto the people of the northern part of the territory have had to use hospitals in Nigeria; there are several within easy distance of the trusteeship boundary. Now there is a hospital at Mubi, which will be opened shortly, and there are plans for building another at Bama. There are 20 dispensaries, two maintained by Missions, and the rest by Native Administrations; they are exclusively for out-patients. There are three Leprosy Treatment Centres and one segregation village, with two centres and a segregation village being built. In the southern part of the territory there are nine hospitals and some 60 dispensaries for out-patients. There is a mobile maternity and child health unit in the Victoria Division, and the Development Corporation has a malaria control unit. A Leper Settlement was opened during the year at Mbingo in the Bamenda Province, and now has 50 patients: another is being built at Manyemen in the Kumba Division.

314. The No. 3 (Bornu) Medical Field Unit has its headquarters at Maiduguri, and is available and used anywhere in the Province. There is another Unit with headquarters at Makurdi, available for the Ndoro, Tigon, and Kentu Districts. During 1953 the No. 2 (Cameroons) Unit was in the Kumba Division, carrying out regular epidemiological surveys, treating such diseases as yaws and sleeping sickness, and performing mass vaccinations. There is a Sleeping Sickness Dispensary Attendant at Fontem, in the Mamfe Division. All medical and hospital facilities are available to the whole population. The hospitals cater for any form of tropical disease, and for venereal disease as well. For sleeping sickness there is also the Nigerian Sleeping Sickness Service.

Q. 118 315. Loiasis research, described in paragraphs 631 to 634 of the report for 1951, continued, and the unit, which now includes a pathologist, is contemplating research into onchocerciasis. In the four years of its existence it has not been able to find a male chrysops. The Cameroons Field Unit paid special attention to paragonimiasis and schistosomiasis. An entomologist from the Sleeping Sickness Service visited the trust territory in the Bornu Province to advise on conditions in the vicinity of the Gwoza settlement, and on his recommendation measures are being taken against tsetse fly. The question of bilharziasis among workers and future settlers at Wulgo was mentioned in the report for 1952: at the end of 1953 the Bornu Field Unit was preparing to move to Wulgo to examine and treat the labour, institute preventive measures, help in a nutrition survey, and conduct vaccinations in concert with the French authorities.

316. The maternity and child welfare mobile unit, in the Victoria Division, **Q. 119** is in the charge of a Nursing Sister, fully trained not only as a nurse but as a midwife and Health Visitor. She has under her a Nigerian midwife and a number of Cameroons girls who are learning to be community nurses; they receive instruction in midwifery, general hygiene, elementary nursing and health visiting. All government and Mission hospitals carry on pre-natal and maternity work, and at many of them there are regular child health clinics. The Government Health Visitor in Adamawa travels extensively and makes the welfare of mothers and children her especial concern, instituting clinics in the larger villages, and training staff for them.

317. During the year the Roman Catholic Mission improved its maternity home at Shisong, which is now recognised as a training school for Grade II midwives. The Austrian lady doctor in charge is responsible also for the Mission's maternity home at Njinikom. At Shisong the Mission has an orphanage with fourteen children. Baby shows were held at Bamenda and Bansa, at which there were 106 and 150 entrants respectively. Besides awards to the best children of various ages there were prizes for regular attendance at infant welfare clinics. There were Baby Weeks during the year all over the southern part of the territory.

318. The Midwives Ordinance governs midwifery practice. Midwives have to be registered, and for that purpose they must hold certificates granted by the Board which the Ordinance set up, or certificates issued by the Director of Medical Services before the Ordinance came into force (in 1931); or they must have qualified in other countries. A woman who pretends to be a registered midwife when she is not is liable to be fined £5, and a registered midwife must give the Board notice of her intention to practise before she starts to do so. She must also inform the Board if she changes her professional address. She is not by law authorised to practise medicine or surgery, outside a midwife's ordinary duties, and she may not grant any medical certificate, or any certificate of death or still-birth; nor may she take charge of cases of abnormality or disease in parturition. These general restrictions apart, she is subject to the Midwives Rules, in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria. There is no school medical service. There is a comprehensive tariff for medical services, set out in the Hospitals Regulations, 1951. The Regulations do not apply to dispensaries, where treatment is either free, or subject to a small fixed charge.

319. The holder of any diploma recognised by the Medical Registrar as **Q. 121** a guarantee of the requisite knowledge and skill may practise medicine or dentistry. Pharmacists must be licenced by the Nigerian Pharmacy Board after examination, or satisfy the Board that they have sufficient skill and knowledge, or have qualified as chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom. Nurses must pass the final examination of the Nursing Council of Nigeria or, if they were trained elsewhere, have received training and passed examinations which, in the opinion of the Council, were of the standard prescribed by the Registration of Nurses Ordinance.

320. Unqualified practitioners are allowed to carry on their trade, if they do not infringe the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, or the Criminal Code, which, apart from dangerous acts in general, specifically forbids the administration of noxious drugs. These practitioners are partly herbalists and partly professed magicians, and the territorial government views them with reserve in either capacity; many achieve a measure of success by knowledge of herbs, and by faith healing. Their influence and the extent of their activity depend largely on communications: where a village is cut off so that the people are ignorant, and frightened of the outside world, unqualified practitioners can and do impose on them easily;

Q. 122 in any event, a sick persons' relatives have not much choice, when to get the patient to hospital alive would be virtually impossible. As communications improve irregular practice declines, but there is always a tendency to resort to it in chronic disease, when proper medical treatment is having no easily perceptible results. The problem as regards the strength of the medical staff and its distribution is again one of communications: until they improve, every qualified person can serve only the relatively small number of the Territory's inhabitants to whom he or she is accessible, or whom that person can reach, with adequate professional resources. The efforts made to improve communications are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

(c) Environment sanitation

Q. 123 321. *Disposal of Excreta.* In the few larger towns, where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. Composting is in use in some towns. In rural areas there is little or no control, but where Moslem culture prevails there are deep pit latrines. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns, but not in the villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. In larger towns and villages there are incinerators for rubbish. Elementary sanitation is taught in schools, and it is the staff's duty to see that school premises provide object lessons. Public latrines were built in a number of markets during the year, and in the Bamenda Division all the principal markets have salga latrines. At Victoria, Buea, and Bamenda there is pipe borne water, but elsewhere it has to be carried from rivers and streams, or from wells. In the circumstances it is obviously impossible to give figures of water sources, or to say what proportion of the population is served, nor are the water supplies systematically analysed. They are inspected as thoroughly and as often as may be, by the health staff, in the course of its ordinary duties.

Q. 124

Q. 125, 126 322. In urban areas, stagnant pools are either drained and filled in, or oiled, and in some cases treated with Paris Green. Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage, and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds. In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities, and where goods are found unfit for human consumption they are destroyed.

(d) Prevalence of diseases

Q. 127 323. There are no figures of the incidence of diseases apart from those for Nigeria as a whole. In paragraph 536 of the report for 1952 is a list of the diseases prevalent in the territory. Malaria is hyperendemic; the malignant tertian predominates but the quartan type is not uncommon. Intestinal helminthiasis, dysenteries, yaws, ulcers, scabies, venereal disease, schistosomiasis, hookworm, and leprosy are all common. There is sporadic sleeping sickness and at intervals there are epidemics of smallpox, cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumonia, and measles. There being no registration of births or deaths, it is impossible to say what the principal causes of death are. Malaria and respiratory infections are common ones; so are nutritional

Q. 128, 129

anaemias among adults in the northern part of the territory, inanition diarrhoea among infants, and measles and smallpox among children. Health and epidemiological statistics are unsatisfactory but there are no means of improving them in the territory's present stage of development, although the Medical Field Units' activities will build up a body of information as time goes on.

(e) Preventive measures

324. Anybody in the territory who wants to be vaccinated can be, without inconvenience or expense, by a vaccinator at one of the numerous centres, by a Medical Field Unit or, if there is one in the neighbourhood, by a Sleeping Sickness Team ; none has any excuse for not knowing of these facilities or for being unaware that vaccination is desirable. Inoculation against yellow fever is available at Victoria and vaccination against rabies at all hospitals. Measures against malaria are part of the Medical Department's ordinary duty and the Cameroons Development Corporation has established venereal disease clinics at Tiko, where the incidence is believed to be highest. Infectious lepers are segregated in villages built for the purpose unless they are seriously ill, when they are taken to settlements.

(f) Training and Health Education

325. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory Q. 131 are :—

Registered Physicians.—Five-and-a-half years at the University College, Ibadan, or at medical schools overseas.

Dentists.—Five years at dental schools in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Nurses with Senior Training.—Three years at the Schools of Nursing in the United Kingdom.

Certificated Nurses.—Six months plus three years with Middle IV educational certificate, 12 months plus three years with a Middle II educational certificate, and the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses and Government Hospital, Victoria, or at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School for Nurses and Development Corporation Hospital, Tiko, in the southern part of the Territory ; in the northern part of the Territory at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses at Kano followed by training at any recognised training hospital in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

Midwives with Senior Training.—Two years, or one year for United Kingdom State Registered Nurses, at the United Kingdom Training hospitals for Midwives.

Certificated Midwives.—Two years at the Midwives' Training Hospitals in Nigeria ; or at the Mission Maternity Hospital at Shisong in the Bamenda Province.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Three years at the Schools of Hygiene, Aba and Kano, for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Laboratory Technicians.—Six months' preliminary training course at the General Hospital, Lagos, then three probationary years under Laboratory Superintendents in laboratories of the larger General Hospitals in Nigeria.

X-Ray Technicians.—Six months at the General Hospital, Lagos, followed by three years' probation under a qualified Radiographer at one of the larger hospitals in Nigeria.

Pharmacists.—Three years at the Schools of Pharmacy at Lagos and Zaria for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Q. 132

326. Medical Officers on tour and Medical Units during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject in their curriculum, and inspecting health staff give advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Progress is slow, owing largely to apathy and illiteracy, but the response to Health Weeks in various parts of the territory was encouraging.

Q. 133
to 135

327. There is little or no serious malnutrition of the sort that causes beri-beri, scurvy, and pellagra, but vitamin deficiencies are common, particularly as regards vitamins A and B. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains, with palm oil in small quantities, groundnuts, and maize and sweet yams in season. Meat generally is eaten once or twice a week at the most, and then only in small quantities. It is difficult to induce farmers in the southern part of the territory not to rely on cocoyams as a main food crop; the food value of the cocoyam is low but it is very easy to grow.

328. As stated in past reports the Northern Regional Production Development Board has made a grant for agricultural settlement at Gwoza. The Development Corporation continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda and elsewhere teach the young the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the teachers' training colleges at Kumba and Mubi, on their dispersal to all parts of the Territory, are in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs. At most schools, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. Better communications will help to improve distribution of meat to the southern parts of the Territory. Almost all animals are used as food. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs.

329. Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population, and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons Province, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of a shrub called masango are used as food. On the whole, the inhabitants of the Territory tend to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates. The only staple food that the Territory has to import is salt. Nursing mothers receive no supplementary feeding, but more and more schools are beginning to provide midday meals.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Q. 136,
138

330. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves, and Indian hemp, of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine, and morphine derivatives, is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

331. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotics. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals, over the supply of which strict control is maintained, it is believed that no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in them. The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent connected agreements, were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

332. The Pharmacy Ordinance governs the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labelling, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Q. 139

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

333. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda Province and the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province are “prohibited areas”, that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by, natives is prohibited. The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are “licensed areas”, that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence. Q. 140, 141

334. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is of course forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the Territory consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of raphia vinifera or elaeis guinensis; this is as much a food as a drink, and palm wine is the accepted source of necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

335. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe native authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or the adjacent Territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed. Illegal importation is kept to a minimum by the Eastern Preventive Service, a customs preventive force which operates along the land boundary. Illegal importation along the coast is controlled by the customs preventive launch “Vigilant”, which is under the command of a Marine Officer who is an acting Collector of Customs whilst in command.

336. Imports during 1953 were as follows :—

Ale, beer, etc.	...	...	...	...	174,379 proof gallons
Brandy	...	...	...	...	50 liquid gallons
Cider and Perry	...	...	...	...	204 liquid gallons
Gin	...	...	...	...	2,747 liquid gallons
Rum	...	...	...	...	164 proof gallons
Whisky	...	...	...	...	2,638 proof gallons
Wines, Still	...	...	...	...	1,134 proof gallons
Wines, Sparkling...	...	...	...	...	111 proof gallons

337. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits. The import duty on spirituous liquors, wines, beer, and other fermented beverages is as under :—

						£	s.	d.
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	...	...	1 gallon	...		4	10	0
Wine: (i) sparkling	...	...	„	...		3	2	6
(ii) still	...	...	„	...		18	9	
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter, stout	...	„	...			3	0	

There is an excise duty of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, other than local liquor, and the duty varies with the specific gravity.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Q. 142

338. The main legislation as regards town and country planning is the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Besides that, there is the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, and Native Authorities make rules from time to time: as the Ngemba Native Authority did in 1948, for instance, to control building in the Abakpa quarter of Bamenda. The trouble is that Planning Authorities are hard to finance and Native Authorities are not very efficient yet, nor are Native Administrations well equipped for planning purposes.

339. The type of rural housing throughout the Cameroons province is still purely traditional, and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking, and washing facilities have been built for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme will cost several million pounds. The small houses in the northern areas of the territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals.

340. Household equipment matches the type of building. The ordinary village farmer has very little of it: a fire between stones on the floor (the smoke helps to make palm leaf roofs waterproof, and keeps insects away) a ledge of earth against the wall on which to spread sleeping mats, a few rough wooden stools, earthenware pots and calabashes, and raffia bags; a wooden chair or two, perhaps, and wooden boxes, for clothing and odd belongings. Clerks, schoolmasters, plantation overseers, and people of that sort usually have more in their houses than there is comfortably room for: wooden chairs and tables, made by local carpenters, iron bedsteads, cushions with covers, curtains, tablecloths, floor mats, cutlery, and crockery; and there is a market among all classes for enamel utensils.

341. The situation as regards the Abakpa at Bamenda continues as described in paragraph 559 of the report for 1952, all efforts to bring about agreement having failed. The Maiha district headquarters at Mayo Nguli is finished, and some rebuilding according to plans devised by the local community is in progress at Mubi. In the Dikwa Division the Native Authority spent over £400 on improving the town of Bama, and two villages are being replanned on the inhabitants' initiative. The contour survey in preparation for extending the town of Mamfe has been completed. The extent to which the Ombe Training Centre trains artisans for the building trade and related occupations has been described already. The middle school at Yola has a handy-man's class, and the Native Administration there trains apprentices, as of course does the Cameroons Development Corporation.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

342. Prostitution in the territory is on an insignificant scale, and the facilities for treating venereal disease, readily available at all hospitals, are sufficient.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

343. The most common criminal offences in the Territory are stealing, assaults, burglary, and receiving stolen goods, but there is little really serious crime; at any given time there are only between three and four hundred people in custody. There are four prisons maintained by Government in the Territory. These are at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The first mentioned is a convict prison, which receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Cameroons, but the immediate responsibility rests with certain Administrative Officers who have the statutory powers of Prison Superintendents. They are assisted by Chief or Senior Warders who supervise the routine work and maintain discipline. The prisons are inspected annually by the Inspector of Prisons, Eastern Region, and as often as possible by the Director. Statutory visiting committees, consisting of non-officials, visit the prisons regularly, and they have the right of direct approach to the Governor if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light. No complaints were received during the year. Q. 144
Q. 145

344. Male recruits to the Prison Service must be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height, and have at least a Standard V certificate of education. The female staff must be similarly qualified as regards education and character. The pay is equivalent to that of the police. Recruits spend three months at the Warders' Training School in Enugu, where they learn prison administration in all the aspects which will affect them when they begin their duties. They enlist for six years in the first instance, and thereafter subject to satisfactory conduct may re-engage for three years at a time.

345. Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly of a supervisory nature. He may, however, perform manual work as an instructor. Free quarters for warders and wardresses are normally provided, but where this is not possible an allowance is given in lieu. The Senior Service is open to men of outstanding ability, and there are at the moment seven Africans (excluding a cadet) in the higher posts in a Nigerian Senior Service strength of twenty-seven.

Q. 146,
147

346. Prison administration is governed by the Prisons Ordinance. Technically, most prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, but the term has almost no literal significance; they are employed on cutting grass, carrying firewood and water, and generally keeping the neighbourhood tidy. The ordinary working day is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and less than five on Saturdays. On Sundays there are only essential domestic duties within the prison. Most of the work is outside, but never for private employers. Warders go with the gangs, and after two years of a sentence a prisoner earns two shillings a month, half to spend on luxuries, in the shape of food or tobacco, half to save until he is discharged.

347. There was no new prison legislation during the year. Prisoners live mainly in association cells, with at least 360 cubic feet of space each. Each has three blankets, a bedboard, and prison uniform. Structural difficulties preclude the division of prisoners into many classes, but every effort is made to segregate first offenders. Male and female prisoners are kept strictly apart. For the latter there are wardresses, and women prisoners work chiefly as cooks. Unconvicted prisoners are kept apart from the rest. Criminal lunatics are transferred to Calabar or Port Harcourt, where there are asylums.

348. Whipping as a punishment is used only for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assault on prison officers; there was no case of it during 1953, for the fifth year in succession. Any prisoner with a sentence of one month or over may have up to a third of it remitted for good behaviour, and for bad behaviour is liable to forfeit all or part of this privilege; that is by far the most common sanction. Others are reduced rations and solitary confinement. Violent prisoners, and those likely to try to escape, are put in leg irons, not as a punishment, but as a precaution.

349. The Visiting Committees already mentioned are drawn from all sections of the community. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly, and when necessary prisoners are removed to outside hospitals. Most prisoners put on weight. During the year four died, and on an average just over six were receiving medical treatment every day. Those with venereal disease are treated with sulphonamide drugs, and many are cured. There are bucket latrines, and nightsoil is disposed of in pits. The prison at Buea has piped water. Prisoners bathe daily, after work, and wash their clothes once a week. They are allowed to receive and to write letters regularly, but lose this privilege if they misbehave. Warders write for those who cannot do so themselves. Every prison has a library. Ministers of any denomination may pay visits and hold services.

350. Officers in Charge of Prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison. Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, except that suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian Convict Prison for training in trade. As already implied, prisoners in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces with sentences of two years or more are all sent to Buea.

Q. 148

351. Besides the arrangements at Bamenda for literate prisoners to teach the others, and, at Buea, for women prisoners to learn handicrafts and receive a general education, which were mentioned in paragraphs 696 and

686 of the report for 1951, warders at Buea in 1952 started adult education classes for the prisoners. The prison undertook boot and shoe repairs, with a shoemaker warder to teach prisoners the trade. No juveniles were sent to prison during the year; on the rare occasions when they are they go to the Approved School at Enugu, or the Borstal Section of the prison at Port Harcourt, both of which are outside the Territory. In either establishment they get a general education, and some knowledge of a trade. Q. 149

352. There is a system of probation in Nigeria which is in use particularly for juveniles in certain large towns such as Lagos and Calabar. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory. When a boy is discharged from the Approved School or the Borstal Institution the District Officer of the Division to which he goes keeps an eye on him, and gives him what help he can. The term "juvenile delinquent" is used here, to mean any boy or girl who has committed a criminal offence; very few of them do, and there is no special legislation for them, nor are there special courts.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Q. 150 353. The laws, ordinance and regulations relating to the educational system of the Territory are as follows:—

The Education Ordinance, 1952.

Schedule A of the above Ordinance, being Grant-in-Aid Regulations.

Schedule B of the above Ordinance, being the Education (General) Regulations, 1952.

354. The Education Ordinance deals with the establishment, conditions and functions of a Central Board of Education for Nigeria, the establishment, constitution and functions of Regional Education Boards ; the registration of teachers, the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools, the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees, the grant of loans for building purposes, and the various regulations which the Governor may make on the recommendation of the Central Board.

355. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General, or to a local authority. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers, the powers of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records, attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment, and requirements as to the removal of names from the register of teachers, the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

356. Table I and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953. Regulations No. 7 of 1953, published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 19th February, 1953, laid down salary scales for vocational teachers, and under Regulations No. 13 of 1953, published in the Gazette of the 16th April, a loan fund was established to help voluntary agencies build new schools or teacher training institutions or enlarge existing ones.

357. The main objectives of educational policy are defined in the memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947. These objectives are:—

- (i) To provide a four-year junior primary school course for all children who want it, and a further four-year Senior Primary school course for those who can benefit from it.
- (ii) To give an opportunity for the able child to proceed from a primary school to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post secondary studies.
- (iii) To extend literacy amongst the adult population.

358. The policy with regard to primary education is that it should be carried out as far as possible by Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities rather than by the establishment of new Government schools. The declared aim of the Regional Government is to provide free universal primary education.

359. The territory's inhabitants take part in formulating educational policy to the extent that they elect members of the legislatures. Native authorities manage Native Administration schools and many schools have parents' committees. No Local Education Committee in the territory has executive powers yet but their advisory powers extend to the opening and closing of schools and the fixing of fees, and their opinions carry great weight.

360. A central Board of Education for Nigeria and Regional Boards, have been established. The Central Board advises the Government on questions of policy affecting education in Nigeria, and the Regional Boards advise the Central Board and Regional Governments on questions of policy affecting education within their Regions. Both the Central Board and the Regional Boards include members chosen by the legislatures, in the case of the Central Board, the House of Representatives, and in the case of the Regional Boards, the Regional House Assembly.

361. The Education Department throughout the Territory is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Education in Nigeria. The Regional Directors of the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria are responsible to him for those parts of the Territory situated in their respective Regions. Provincial Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection, are assigned to each Province along with subordinate staff, both male and female. All schools are inspected by Education Officers and by supervising and visiting teachers who maintain close contact with mission supervisors and managers. Each of the secondary schools in the southern part of the Territory is administered by a Board of Governors, of which Education and Administrative Officers, and representatives of the local community, are members, besides the representatives of the Mission which runs the school. The Central and Regional Boards, described in the preceding paragraph, advise on educational matters in the Cameroons, though they do not sit in the Cameroons. The Regional Boards have members representing the main Voluntary Agencies operating in the territory. Q. 151

362. Each of the three Divisions in the Cameroons Province has a Divisional Education Committee which meets twice a year. There is a single Committee for the Bamenda and Nkambe Divisions, and one for the Wum Division. The District Officer is the Chairman, and the Visiting Teacher the Secretary, of each Committee, and the members include representatives of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies, and Native Administrations, headmasters of notable schools, and representatives of women's interests. The chief duty of the Committees is to control the growth and spread of education. All applications to open new schools, and the development of Junior Primary schools into Senior Primary schools, must be approved by the Committee before the Education Department will grant its approval. In this way friction between the various Agencies is reduced to a minimum, and there is planned development. In addition, the Committees discuss and advise on all aspects of education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating, fees and so on. There are similar equally effective committees in the northern part of the Territory.

363. Besides the supervision and inspection by officers of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their Supervisors, Managers, Supervising Teachers and Visiting Teachers; Native Administrations participate too, but few of them yet to any considerable extent. Every approved Supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Regional Director of Education on the educational work of the year. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once in every half year, see that the books and records prescribed by the Education Regulations are properly kept, and record the result of his visit in the log book.

Q. 152

364. Development of primary education in the Southern Cameroons is limited more by lack of genuine demand than by any shortage of schools or teachers. Every encouragement is given to the opening of schools where the people seem prepared to use them, and during 1953 the Education Department authorised the opening of seven new primary schools in the Victoria Division, eight in the Kumba Division, and five in the Mamfe Division; in the Bamenda Province seven new primary schools were authorised.

365. The lack of enthusiasm for education among the population, despite assiduous propaganda and the obvious incentives, is evidenced by the inadequacy of the local contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of voluntary agency schools and the reluctance of parents to pay school fees well within their means. In the Administering Authority's view the proper remedy for this is rating, and eleven villages and clans in the Bamenda Province are in process of instituting the system, to support primary schools. Another has imposed a special rate of 10s., to improve school buildings. In one part of the Mamfe Division there is a similar rate for general educational purposes, and two additional villages have agreed to rates of 5s. for 1954. The system is only spreading slowly and for some time to come, where it is introduced, it may do no more than keep what a family has to pay for education from rising; nonetheless the goal is free primary education for everyone, and rating is the best way to it.

366. In 1953, in the Cameroons Province, there were 439 more boys at school than in 1952, and 468 more girls. Eight hundred and fifty-three boys and a hundred and thirty-two girls, completed a full primary education. In the Bamenda Province the total number of pupils in primary and secondary schools rose by 16 per cent. In the northern part of the territory, where difficulties are the same in kind but worse in degree, the total number of children at school, which included 350 girls, rose by approximately 550.

Q. 153

367. The establishment and operation of non-governmental schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school.

368. Government schools are financed direct by the Government. The proprietors of all other schools are responsible for the finance of their own schools, and the Native Administrations and Approved Voluntary Agencies are assisted by Government Grants-in-Aid if their schools reach a certain standard of staffing and efficiency. The conditions under which Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations which form Schedule A to the Education Ordinance. The actual amount of grant

payable is calculated by deducting the " Assumed Local Contribution " (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the " Recognised Expenses " of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with an allowance for other expenses.

369. All schools are open to children irrespective of race, colour or creed. It is a regulation that one of the subjects in the curriculum shall be religious instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during the periods assigned to that subject. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct, and through the Education Department. There is one United Nations Volunteer Educational Centre at Tiko, and steps are being taken to establish three more Centres in the Cameroons Province, and three Centres in the Bamenda Province. These will be at Secondary Schools and Teachers' Training Centres, which will receive information about the United Nations direct from the United Nations Department of Public Information. Children are taught the history and principles of the United Nations, and are required, in the examination at the end of the primary course, to answer questions on the implications of trusteeship. Q. 154,
155
Q. 156

370. There is no compulsory education, but in the Dikwa Emirate, by virtue of a Native Authority Order, if a child enrolled in a school fails to attend the parent or guardian may be punished. The extent to which the Cameroons Development Corporation provides free education has been described already ; over 2,700 children are profiting by it at present. Messrs. Elders & Fyffes have three schools for the children of their staff, which charge no fees. In no case is any difference made as between boys and girls. Q. 157

371. Any child in the northern part of the territory whose parents show that they cannot pay for its education is educated free at a Government or Native Administration primary school, and thereafter at a secondary school if the child's ability and character warrant it.

372. Local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys, and see comparatively little advantage in sending their daughters to school. There are no differences between the education of girls and that of boys, except that the girls often take Domestic Science instead of Rural Science, and usually do needlework and local women's crafts in place of the crafts normally pursued by boys. Nearly all schools are mixed schools, that is boys and girls in all classes together.

373. Except in the vernacular schools all Missions charge school fees, very low in many cases, the rate varying with different areas. Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies have equated their fees, the amounts being based on a classification of areas into " primitive ", " poor ", and " wealthy ". In practice the Voluntary Agencies sometimes allow infants in the more backward areas to attend school free. There is also the growing practice whereby a community pays a lump sum to the Manager for a class, particularly as regards infants. Primary School fees are as follows:—

<i>Government Schools</i>				
Junior Primary	...	...	...	12s. 6d. per annum
Senior Primary	...	...	...	25s. 0d. „ „

Voluntary Agency Schools

Infants I and II	3s. 4d. – 12s. 6d. per annum
Junior Primary: Standards I and II	7s. 6d. – 17s. 6d. „ „
Senior Primary: Standards III and IV	20s. 0d. – 30s. 0d. „ „
Senior Primary: Standards V and VI	30s. 0d. – 40s. 0d. „ „

In the Cameroons Province fees at the secondary school were £24 per annum for board and lodging, tuition and books. In Bamenda the charge was £14 per annum for board and tuition and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books.

374. The Government grants scholarships for primary school children to the Government secondary schools at Umuahia, Owerri and Afikpo, and to the Women's Training Centre, Enugu. Scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Native Authorities and Missions. The Cameroons Development Corporation also grants scholarships to secondary schools to children of its own employees. During the last few years it has been the practice also for scholarships to secondary schools to be granted to children of other inhabitants of the territory out of Corporation profits: in 1953, 19 such scholarships were awarded to boys and 6 to girls. Children with scholarships at Government secondary schools and Training Centres in Nigeria are allowed free transport to and from their homes in the Cameroons once a year.

Q. 158

375. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials, brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof. In the country the schools are chiefly built of local materials, such as mud, or stone, with mat or grass roofs. Most Native Administration schools, and many full primary schools, have at least one permanent building. Similarly equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools, and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials, and well equipped. The elaborate machinery being installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombe, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College, and the Assembly Block at Bali College deserve special mention.

376. Some mention has been made of improvements to school buildings in the section on public works. The following particulars relate only to building in permanent materials, and even in that respect they are incomplete, but they provide an indication of the rate of progress:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1953

Roman Catholic Mission

2-room girls' classroom block	Soppo
Junior Primary School	Mpundu, Victoria Division
Latrine and 2-room classroom block	Bota, Victoria Division
Junior Primary School	Bangem, Kumba Division
Senior Primary School	Ikassa, Kumba Division

Basel Mission

(1) Science annex to Secondary School				Bali, Bamenda
(2) Junior Primary Block	...	...		Kumba Girls' School
(3) Junior Primary School	...	...		Mokundenge, Victoria
2 Teachers' Houses	...	...	...	Mokundenge, Victoria

Cameroons Baptist Mission

(1) 1 four-room school block with Headmaster's Office attached	...	...		Moliwe, Victoria
1 semi-detached teacher's house	...			Moliwe, Victoria
(2) 2 classroom blocks	...	...	...	Mutengene, Victoria
1 teacher's house	...	...	...	Mutengene, Victoria

Cameroons Development Corporation

4 classroom blocks

Elders & Fyffes

4 school buildings, each comprising 2 classrooms, office and store.

Government Trade Centre, Ombe

- (i) 2 staff houses
- (ii) 1 hostel for apprentices
- (iii) classroom block containing 3 classrooms and dispensary.

Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba

- (i) 1 dormitory
- (ii) 1 garage for lorry

Native Administration, Victoria

Staff quarter	Muyuka
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Native Administration, Kumba

School buildings and teachers' quarters on Palmol Estate, Ndian.

BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS, 1953

Roman Catholic Mission

Senior Service staff quarters	...	...		Sasse College
Primary School	...	...	...	Mbonge, Kumba Division
Senior Primary	...	...	...	Bangem, Kumba Division
Extension, Infants' School	...	...		Kumba, Kumba Division

Basel Mission

2-classroom block	...	...	...	Mokundenge, Victoria Division
2-classroom block	...	...	...	Ossing, Mamfe Division

Cameroons Baptist Mission

(1) 2 four-room classroom blocks with Headmaster's office attached	...			Victoria
(2) 1 ten-hole septic tank latrine	...			Victoria
(3) 1 four-room classroom block	...			Soppo, Victoria Division

Cameroons Development Corporation

- 1 school dining-room
- 1 classroom block

Elders and Fyffes

- 1 school building (2 classrooms, office and store)

Government Trade Centre, Ombe

- (i) 2 staff bungalows
- (ii) Motor Service Station
- (iii) 1 apprentices' hostel

Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba

- (i) Principal's House

Native Administration, Kumba

- (i) 2 Junior Primary Classroom blocks Lobe 'Pamol' Estate, Kumba
- (ii) School buildings Nyasoso N.A. School, Kumba Division.

BUILDINGS PLANNED

Roman Catholic Mission

- A. (i) 4 Junior staff houses Sasse College
- (ii) 2 dormitories Sasse College
- (iii) 8 toilet rooms Sasse College
- (iv) Boarding quarters, including recreation rooms, dining halls, kitchens, etc. for students ...
- B. Library and tutors' quarters ... St. Francis Women's Training Centre, Kumba.
- C. Extension, Senior Primary School ... Kumba

Basel Mission (Bamenda)

- A. (i) Tutor's house Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- (ii) Dormitory Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- (iii) Science room Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- (iv) Workshop Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- (v) Office Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- (vi) Bathing room for students ... Batibo: Elementary Training Centre.
- B. (i) Tutor's house Bali Secondary School
- (ii) Science Laboratory Bali Secondary School
- (iii) Assembly Hall Bali Secondary School

Cameroons Baptist Mission

- (1) 1 four-room block Soppo, Victoria Division
- (2) 2 three-room teachers' blocks ... Soppo, Victoria Division
- (3) 1 eight-room school block ... Bai Sombe, Kumba Division
- (4) 4 teachers' houses Bai Sombe, Kumba Division
- (5) 1 semi-detached teacher's quarter ... Moliwe, Victoria Division

Cameroons Development Corporation

- (i) 5 classroom blocks
- (ii) 1 school dining-room

Elders and Fyffes

- (i) 5 classroom blocks

Government Trade Centre, Ombe

- (i) Paint and spray shop
- (ii) Garages: Senior Service Quarters

377. It is the duty of the Manager of a school to see that text books, Q. 159 and record and exercise books, are available. The Manager or children can buy from the local bookshops, or order from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has bookshops at Victoria, Kumba, and Bamenda. Three smaller bookshops in up-country Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities, but are not widely patronised by the general public. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to Senior Primary Schools of the Nigerian "Children's Own Paper". Publications such as "Today", "Child Education", and "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Woman Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria", and "The Nigerian Teacher", find ready sales. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali and there are books in Hausa, Fulani, Narzhi, and Kanuri. The Government Primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the Standard VI children. In the Bamenda Province 14 per cent. of the schools maintain their own libraries. Secondary schools and teacher training centres have libraries.

378. There are Boys' Brigades in the territory, and during the last three years interest in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements has greatly increased. There are over thirty scout troops, containing approximately 1,000 registered scouts, cubs, and rovers. The five guide companies number between them 122 registered guides.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

379. Junior Primary schools consist of an Infant section of two classes Q. 161 (Infants I and II) and a Junior Primary section of two classes (Standards I and II). The Senior Primary schools consist of four classes (Standards III to VI). There are a few Vernacular schools run by the Basel Mission. These are usually a one-class school of infants conducted by the village catechist. Infants from the Vernacular school usually proceed to the Junior Primary school. In the Adamawa part of the Territory the Native Administration has pilot schools. At each there is a single teacher, with bare essentials in the way of equipment. If after two years the local people show sufficient interest the Native Administration provides them with a proper school; if, despite expostulation and remonstrance, they take no interest, the pilot school is removed elsewhere.

The aim of the Junior Primary course is to provide the basis of per- Q. 162 manent literacy for those who complete the course, and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school. Those who complete the eight-year course, that is the Standard VI pupils, receive a

Q. 163

First School Leaving Certificate, which is taken as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs by employers such as Government, trading firms and Missions, as well as being the stepping stone to secondary and further technical education. The curriculum for each type of Primary school is given in Appendix A to D of the Education Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). The Curriculum Committee of the Central Board of Education, with sub-committees for the various types of courses, review the syllabuses regularly.

380. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and organised games, the games being based upon African songs and dances. All children do Rural Science, including practical farmwork, and learn the use of better tools, and how to build better houses. They normally keep accurate farm accounts in the upper classes. Most of the schools follow an approved system of crop rotation. In the Junior Schools the children grow flowers and vegetables, raising annuals from seeds and learning the different methods of propagating herbaceous plants and shrubs. Some Senior schools, such as that at Ndop, cultivate fruit trees as well as the normal farm crops. The correct use of manures is an important feature of Rural Science teaching in the Bamenda Province, where cattle are common. The Native Administration school at Ndop keeps dairy cattle, and other schools are taking an interest in this rural industry. Compost making from vegetable matter is taught in the Cameroons Province, which is mostly forested. The Government School at Kumba, in the heart of the cocoa growing country, has started a cocoa farm, with the cocoa trees interspersed with bananas. At Bebel and Jada the schoolchildren run sugar crushing plants, and sell the sugar cakes in the markets, putting the money which they get for them into their school sports funds. As far as staff is available the agricultural activities of schools are in the charge of trained Rural Science teachers. All teachers have to qualify in handicrafts before obtaining the Teachers' Certificate, Grade III.

381. Girls often do Domestic Science instead of farmwork, especially in the senior classes. The Government runs five Domestic Science Centres in the Southern Cameroons, of which four are in permanent buildings and fully equipped. These are attended by girls from the neighbouring schools. The Native Administration have five, the Roman Catholic Mission two, and the Cameroons Development Corporation have equipped domestic science classrooms for individual Primary schools. A model house has been built at the Native Administration School at Muea for training schoolgirls and the local women. If successful it is hoped that this scheme will spread to other schools. Handwork is done in all schools, and is based on the crafts of the area; it provides opportunities for the children to apply their work to the real needs of home and farm. Owing to the multiplicity of vernacular languages in the Southern Cameroons, it is not possible to use any one as a medium of instruction. At the few remaining vernacular schools in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, and in some Junior Primary Basel Mission schools, Duala is used as the medium of instruction. Similarly the Basel Mission has attempted in the past to make Bali a lingua franca for the Bamenda Province, without success. All other Agencies use English as a medium of instruction, and in all schools English is taught as a subject.

Q. 164

382. Children enter the Junior Primary school, into Infants' I, normally from five to six years old, and into the Senior Primary school, in Standard III, at nine or ten. The age range is wide, particularly in backward areas, where children are sometimes admitted into Infants' I between the ages

of six and ten. As a result children may enter Standard III between nine and fourteen years old, and complete the course between the ages of thirteen and eighteen.

383. Poor attendance is caused chiefly by lack of interest and enthusiasm for education. Inability to pay school fees, and the desire to have the boys for work on the farms, especially during planting and harvest, or for fishing, and the girls for work in the house or on the farm and for looking after the babies, are further factors. The disparity in attendance in primary schools is caused chiefly by the difference in attitude of the local committees towards education. For instance in backward parts parents cannot see the advantages derived from sending their children to school. In towns there is much more enthusiasm for education, and town schools are usually full.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

384. The Territory has two secondary schools, both in the southern part ; Q. 165 the people in the northern part get secondary education in Nigeria. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, in the Cameroons Province, is run by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes, and boys usually enter Class I and stay for six years, leaving in Class VI. The school has a double stream up to Class IV. Bali College, in the Bamenda Province, is run by the Basel Mission, for the first time, in 1953, boys passed out from Class VI. The Q. 166 aim is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students for responsibility, and provide the ground-work for further training if they are suitable.

385. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E of the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V or VI the boys take the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with emphasis on English, both language and literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography. The course provides opportunities for entering the higher professions, and for further training, but does not provide occupational training in the narrow sense of the word. The medium of instruction is English, and no indigeneous language is used. French and Latin are taught. Q. 167

386. The prevalent lack of interest in primary education makes for a Q. 168 wide age range in the lower classes of secondary schools. During 1953, at St. Joseph's College, there were four boys in the first class between thirteen and fourteen years old, twenty-four between fourteen and fifteen years old, thirty-four between fifteen and sixteen years old, and one was over sixteen. In Class VI there was one between sixteen and seventeen years old, six between seventeen and eighteen years old, and fourteen between eighteen and nineteen years old. All told, the school had 253 boys, and there were 132 at Bali College. The secondary schools have to consider, on the one hand, the territory's urgent need for educated people and, on the other, the impossibility of meeting it if they lower their standards too far. In 1953 and the preceding two years 1,136 boys sat the entrance examination for St. Joseph's College, and 161 were accepted. This involved taking in all who showed signs of being able to profit by what the school offers, and a certain amount of wastage occurs, usually about Class IV, through its becoming obvious that boys cannot usefully go any further. At St. Joseph's College during 1953 twenty-one completed the course and six left without having done so.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Q. 169 387. There are no higher educational establishments in the territory. Men and women from the Cameroons may enter the University College at Ibadan, or Universities overseas, in the same way as students from Nigeria. During 1953 over 40 inhabitants of the Cameroons were known to be studying at Universities in West Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and India.

Q. 170 388. The University College at Ibadan, and all the universities in the United Kingdom, charge fees which vary with the university and the subjects studied. Monetary regulations do not in practice make any difference to whether a student can go abroad. The universities in the United Kingdom between them cover all fields, and they are equipped for basic research. Teaching at Ibadan University College is in English. There are faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science. Research is directed especially into fields which concern Nigeria and the Cameroons.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

Q. 171 389. There are no schools for children below school age, for the physically and mentally handicapped, or, within the Territory, for juvenile delinquents. Chapter 4 of Part VII in this report contains an account of the Ombe Technical Trade Centre; people from the northern part of the Territory get professional and vocational training in Nigeria, at the Government Trade Centre in Kaduna for instance, and there will soon be such a Centre at Bukuru, much nearer the Adamawa districts. Chapter 13 of Part VII refers to the Approved School at Enugu, and the Borstal establishment at Port Harcourt.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Q. 172 390. The professional qualifications of teachers are enumerated in paragraph 634 of the report for 1952. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational, or uncertificated, under the Education Ordinance. In the northern part of the territory there is a training establishment at Mubi; beyond that, teachers go for training to Nigeria. The three training centres for men, and one for women, in the southern Cameroons, produced 92 men and 19 women teachers during the year, and this was sufficient where elementary education is concerned, but there is a shortage of teachers with higher elementary certificates; few of those with lower qualifications possess the academic ability which the more advanced courses require.

391. Probationary teachers are recruited mainly from those who have had a full primary education in an approved school and have got the First School Leaving Certificate issued in Standard VI. After a minimum probationary period of two years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. Following a year in a Preliminary Training Centre they proceed to a two-year course in an Elementary Training Centre where they get the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. After at least one and usually two further years' teaching the more capable of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further two years' Higher Elementary course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination. Teachers who pass the latter examination are considered fit to teach Standards V and VI.

392. There are two Mission Elementary Teacher Training Centres in the Bamenda Province. These are the Roman Catholic Educational Training Centre, at Bambui, and the Educational Training Centre, Batibo (Basel Mission). In the Cameroons Province there are the Roman Catholic Girls' Elementary Training Centre, at Fiango, Kumba, and the Government Teachers' Training Centre, at Kumba. The latter trains teachers for both the Teachers' Elementary and Higher Elementary Certificates. Being the only Higher Elementary Training Centre in the two Provinces, it takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from Government. As regards the Elementary course it caters particularly for the Agencies which do not have their own centre, that is for the Native Administrations, the Cameroons Baptist Mission, the Cameroons Development Corporation, Elders and Fyffes, and the Government.

393. All these Centres serve both Provinces. Some teachers are sent to Nigeria for Higher Elementary Training, particularly women for whom no local facilities exist; some men are sent to the Government Training Centre at Uyo, and the Roman Catholic Higher Elementary Training Centre at Ogoja. The Government Rural Education Centre at Bambui opened in 1953. It holds nine-month courses for certificated teachers from all Voluntary Agencies in the Cameroons, Bamenda and Ogoja Provinces. The aim of the course is to provide teachers fully able to run a school farm on approved lines and keep farm accounts, with a relatively advanced knowledge of rural science teaching.

394. Full details of teacher training curricula are given in the Nigeria Gazette of the 15th May, 1952. Besides theoretical subjects, which aim first at giving the teacher a more general education and widening his background, and secondly at training him professionally in teaching methods, considerable emphasis is laid on practical work. The qualifying examinations for the Teachers' Certificates include two parts, one practical and the other theoretical. The practical part consists of teaching, handwork, and farmwork tests, and a test in conducting physical training. The teaching language is English.

395. Refresher courses are held for teachers, often but not always at the Training Centres. They are organised by the Missions and Government. A refresher course was held in 1952 at the Kumba Government Training Centre. The Managers are responsible for supplying their teachers with professional reading material. Teachers learn to make teaching apparatus and visual aids while in training, and the apparatus then made is taken out to their schools, where they are supplied when necessary with material for making further apparatus.

396. All salaries both for Government and Voluntary Agency teachers were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1952. The old and new salary scales are shown below:— Q. 173

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Ungraded Teachers	£42-£120	£55-£155
Teachers Grade III and IV... ..	£84-£170	£124-£220
Teachers Grade II	£180-£250	£230-£314
Teachers Grade I	£265-£350	£340-£448
Supervising Teachers	£360-£450	£465-£615

VOLUNTARY AGENCY TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Probationary Teachers (Standard VI Pass)	£24	£40
Probationary Teachers (Secondary IV)	£24	£58
Uncertificated Teachers	£36-£60	£56-£114
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary IV)	£42-£60	£42-£60
		(+12½ per cent.)
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary VI)	£68-£72	£102-£128
Uncertificated Teachers (Special)	£68-£84	£100-£148
Uncertificated Teachers (Higher School Certificates) ...	£90 and up	£156-£266
Uncertificated Teachers (Intermediate)	£90 and up	£156-£266
Elementary Certificated Teachers	£68-£120	£100-£180
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers... ..	£84-£200	£132-£326
Senior Certificated Teachers	£96-£250	£230-£470
Ministry of Education Certificated Teachers	£170-£300	£210-£470
Yaba Diploma	£170-£300	£254-£470
Graduates	£240-£480	£420-£700

397. Teachers in the last four categories who are chosen for specially responsible posts, approved by the Inspector-General of Education, in secondary education, teacher training, or the supervision and administration of primary education, may be promoted to the new scale of £570—£1,290.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Q. 174 to 176 398. The precise extent of illiteracy, that is to say, inability to read or write any language, is unknown, but it is probably about 90 per cent. overall. Plans for combating it, and for adult education throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons, are set forth in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947).

399. During the year an official Adult Educational Organiser from the Eastern Region conducted a survey in the Victoria Division, as a result of which the two Native Administrations there agreed to employ an Organiser of their own. There are twenty classes in the Division, not counting those on the plantations. Under the Development Corporation's auspices there are 189 classes attended regularly by 1,400 people, about 1,000 of them in the Victoria Division and the rest in the Kumba Division; the figure given in the report for 1952 included people who attended intermittently, or only a few times. The classes meet three times a week, or oftener if banana shipping allows, for two hours, and the course lasts 15 months. The Corporation also provides continuation classes in arithmetic and English for members of its staff who, at school, completed a full Senior Primary course.

400. In the Bamenda Province there are 120 classes, with 2,000 men and women enrolled in them, three official Organisers, and an Adult Education Officer. In the Dikwa Emirate there are 17 classes, of 20 people each, and an additional Organiser was appointed during the year, making two in all. In Adamawa there are 178 classes, with an attendance of 7,594, 2,000 more than in 1952.

401. As already stated, money provided for general development purposes is used to foster community development, and there is a great deal of activity of this sort. Much of it, though locally important, is on a small scale, and to give a detailed account of it is impossible. Its nature obviously varies with what the people concerned want, which is not always the same as what they need; in the southern Cameroons road building

and the improvement of water supplies attract most support, while in the north there has been more interest in replanning villages. Half of every course at Man O'War Bay is devoted to community development.

402. The circumstances of the territory do not make it easy to promote intellectual and cultural activities. The traditional cultural activity is dancing. Broadcasting arrangements, and the cinema performances provided by the Development Corporation, have been described already. The Dikwa Emirate shares a mobile cinema with the Bornu Province at large and is visited at times by a mobile cinema from the Regional Public Relations Department. The Native Authority has installed a wireless set at every district headquarters. The Development Corporation has a library service with 18 boxes, each containing about 50 books, which are interchanged periodically.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

403. The Territory shares the geological services provided for Nigeria as a whole. There are a well equipped mineralogical and chemical laboratory, and a geological museum, at Kaduna, in the Northern Region, and the Mineral Resources Division of the Geological Survey Directorate in London provides laboratory facilities also. The mapping of igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Bamenda Province continued; meteorological services have already been described. As regards land survey there were no developments during the year, and there is nothing therefore to add to the account in paragraph 760 of the report for 1951. Research in other spheres, agricultural, medical, educational, and so forth, is dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Q. 177

404. The Government maintains neither sociological nor anthropological services. Individuals have conducted sociological studies in the past, notably Dr. Phyllis Kaberry, with whose report on the economic and social position of women the Council is no doubt familiar. In 1953 the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research had some half-dozen workers in the territory, carrying out research into the plantations' effects on traditional institutions. There is an American anthropologist living among the Mambila tribe, of which very little is known, and a research student has been spending two years with the Mbororo'en (that is, the nomadic Fulani herdsmen); he has not actually been in the territory, but the Mbororo'en are important to its economy. During the year Dr. Hans Wolff, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation, travelled in Adamawa and the Dikwa Emirate, analysed several of the local vernaculars, and advised on orthographies for adult and botanical education. A German zoological expedition is at work on the Cameroons Mountain. As a result of enquiries at the Trusteeship Council's thirteenth session, it has been asked to give the authorities whatever news it can of the peculiar hairy frog. The expedition confirms that though this creature is seldom encountered by the normal official or traveller, on account of its retiring habit and the fact that it hibernates during the dry season, there is no reason to suppose that it is extinct, or in danger of becoming so.

405. There is a boys' and girls' club in Kumba jointly organised by interested townspeople and members of the staff of the Government school. Its main object is to bring into closer harmony the school children and the boys and girls of the town who do not attend school by means of social evenings, feasts, and occasional daily outings to places of local interest. Q. 178,
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In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the school Physical Training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing.

Q. 180 406. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory but some material, principally stone implements, found in the Bamenda Province is preserved at provincial headquarters. The export of African antiquities or works of art of historical, archaeological, or scientific interest without the Governor's consent is prohibited under the Customs Ordinance. The Botanical Gardens at Victoria originated in German times as an agricultural research station, and are now chiefly ornamental. Admission to them is unrestricted.

Q. 181 407. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals, such as the elephant and gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Forest Reserves except by the owners of the land. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in Forest Reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forestry Department. As stated in Part I of this report, there is a great variety of languages in the Territory, and they bear little relation to one another: for practical purposes, to enumerate them is impossible. The chapters on education deal fully with the question of teaching them. There is not the remotest prospect of making one common to the Territory as a whole. Bali, Duala, Hausa, Fulfulde, and Kanuri exist in standardised written form.

Q. 182, 186 408. The only libraries are those which in ways already explained, are provided at schools, and by the Cameroons Development Corporation, and the only measures to increase the supply of literature, apart from those mentioned in the chapters on education, are those described in chapter 2 of Part VII in this report. There is no publishing establishment in the Territory. The Cameroons Development Corporation has its own printing press, and the Bakweri Native Administration, and the Basel Mission, have jobbing presses. There are no theatres, and there is one commercial cinema at Victoria.

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

409. Progress in the matters which were the subjects of conclusions by the Council at its Thirteenth Session may be summarised as follows:

410. In the field of political advancement the political education of the inhabitants, as the relevant passages of this report will have indicated, proceeded at high pressure and they played their full part in political life, including participation in conferences with the United Kingdom Secretary of State concerning the revision of the constitution. Advance in local government was impressive in the northern part of the territory, where representative institutions continued to develop rapidly in the right direction. There was less progress in this field in the southern areas largely on account of the pre-occupation of the people with constitutional development. Future advance will depend largely on the Southern Cameroons legislature which is likely to regard the introduction of an up-to-date local government system as one of the most urgent tasks confronting it.

411. Regarding economic advancement, encouraging progress was made in the diversification of the territory's all-important agricultural production. Coffee has taken its place among the chief exports and cotton is becoming an important cash crop. Cocoa, which has suffered from bad cultivation, disease and bad preparation is now, as the result of measures taken by the administration, less affected by them and production improved in both quantity and quality. The quality of the territory's cattle continued to improve. Road construction proceeded at an increased rate. The number of indigenous members of the Cameroons Development Corporation increased from three to four (out of eight) and more senior service posts in the management of the Corporation were filled by Africans. The Corporations' scholarship policy continued to encourage study of subjects vital to the progress of the territory.

412. This report as a whole has described the steady progress made in all aspects of general advancement. Emphasis has been placed upon educational and health work among women, particularly in the southern areas which will in the long run achieve the desired improvement in the status of women and the disappearance of archaic customs, already on the decline, such as child marriage. The first modern hospital of the northern area has been completed and the first Provincial Leper Settlement of the southern area has been opened. There has been a further expansion of medical personnel, and in the number of dispensaries; in present conditions however it is still not possible to provide detailed information regarding the incidence and causes of infant mortality.

413. Regarding primary education, the statistical sections of this report, in which the enrolment figures for boys and girls are now shown separately, indicate the expansion which has taken place in the numbers of schools and pupils both in the North and South. The first steps towards the ultimate ideal of free primary education have been taken with the introduction in appropriate areas of education rating. The year 1953 saw an accelerated increase in the number of qualified teachers and a substantial expansion in attendance at adult education classes.

PART XI

Summary and Conclusions

414. The state of the territory gives no grounds for complacency. There are grounds for much satisfaction, however, with political progress during the year both in the north and south. In the south leaders have emerged who represent public opinion and are answerable to it. The local government reforms in the north are all calculated to make public opinion more effective. It was a good year for crops, and their wider variety means that the economy is more solidly based, instead of being dependent on the banana crop. For this and other reasons it seems likely that the economy will come to depend less on the Development Corporation, although there is no question of reducing the scale and scope of the Corporation's activities.

415. In the field of education progress was quicker than in previous years but it must become quicker yet, the first objective being to increase the number of children in primary schools very considerably. Once this has been achieved, the secondary schools will have no difficulty in finding pupils of the standard which they rightly require. As regards health there was progress also but again it was slow. The territory has good hospitals but it needs more, and above all it is necessary to take health services to the people; that depends to a great extent on communications. The Administration did not relax its efforts to expand and improve the road system throughout the year, and it intends to maintain its efforts in this direction.

416. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. represents a development in local enterprise which may have very great future significance, and the success of the Bakweri Farmers' Union is a fitting reward for people who have turned from wishful thinking to build success out of reality. In terms of money alone it has already served Bakweri interests far better than the Land Committee. Public opinion in the territory was interested during the year mainly in whether the southern Cameroons should remain part of the Eastern Region, and the northern Cameroons part of the Northern Region. As the election towards the end of the year showed it was overwhelmingly in favour of separation in the south; in the north there were no elections, and opinion is less vocal, but for the time being it unquestionably favours the existing arrangement. A leader of the southern Cameroons party advocating separation observed, when the principle had been established, that it remained for the people of the southern Cameroons to justify their choice.

ATTACHMENT A

Statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Conference in London on the Nigerian Constitution

I wish to inform the Conference of the outcome of the discussions which I have had with the five representatives from the Cameroons, namely Dr. Endeley, Mr. George and the Rev. J. C. Kangsen of the Cameroons delegation, Abba Habib of the N.P.C. delegation, and Mr. Mbile of the N.C.N.C. delegation.

Dr. Endeley and his two advisers and Mr. Mbile told me that they hoped that both the Southern and Northern Cameroons could be brought together so as to form one separate Regional unit. Abba Habib made it quite clear, however, that the Northern Cameroons wished to continue their present association with the Northern Region, even at the price of the Northern Cameroons ceasing to have a share of any revenues accruing from the Southern part of the Trust Territory. Dr. Endeley and his advisers and Mr. Mbile do not dispute the desire of the Northern Cameroons to continue their present association with the Northern Region.

The Cameroons delegation then made it clear to me that they wished the Southern Cameroons to become a separate Region, with their own small-scale Legislature and Executive and with suitable representation in the Central Nigerian Legislature and Council of Ministers. They represented this as the wish of the majority of their people. Mr. Mbile on the other hand thought that before any such step were taken a Commission of Enquiry should go to the Cameroons (a) to enquire whether an arrangement of this kind was in fact what the majority of the people want, and (b) to enquire whether the Southern Cameroons could pay their way as a separate Region.

The last test of Cameroons opinion in the Eastern House of Assembly suggested that Dr. Endeley's party represents majority views in the Southern Cameroons. However, a general election is pending there and the matter can be tested then. If Dr. Endeley's party wins the majority of the seats the issue will then be beyond all reasonable doubt.

Her Majesty's Government propose to take no final decision on this matter pending the outcome of the general election. In order to lose no time, however, they propose to add to the terms of reference of the Fiscal Commissioner an enquiry whether the Southern Cameroons could pay its way without financial assistance from other parts of Nigeria, assuming that none of the revenues were henceforth shared with the Northern Cameroons or with any other part of Nigeria.

To enable the Commissioner to consider the requirements of the Cameroons in concrete terms, I have asked His Excellency the Governor, in consultation with the Cameroons delegation, to produce a skeleton plan of the Governmental and Public Service structure which would be suitable for a Southern Cameroons Region if one were established.

When this conference reassembles in Nigeria the wishes of the Southern Cameroons people will be finally known, and the report of the Fiscal Commission will be available. If it is then clear that the Southern Cameroons wish to become a separate Region and that suitable financial arrangements can be made for it and unless in the meantime the Northern Cameroons have changed their views, Her Majesty's Government intend that a separate Regional administration shall be established. It would then have to be decided at the reassembled Conference, precisely what representation the Southern Cameroons should have in the Central Legislature and Council of Ministers. The arrangements would have to be not less favourable to the Southern Cameroons than the present arrangements. On this Her Majesty's Government will have to insist, having regard to their special responsibilities for the Trust Territory. Moreover, it would be Her Majesty's Government's intention to continue the office of Commissioner for the Cameroons as a charge against Central funds, and to write that office into the Constitution, so that the progress of both the North and the South Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship can be kept under review.

ATTACHMENT B

Statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Conference in Lagos on the Nigerian Constitution

I wish to inform the Conference of the course of my discussions with the Kamerun National Congress delegation.

At the beginning of our meeting Abba Habib of the Northern People's Congress delegation was also present, and he informed me that the Northern Cameroons adhered to the view which he had expressed to me during the London Conference, and still wished to remain part of the Northern Region.

I then discussed the future of the Southern Cameroons with Dr. Endeley and his advisers in the light of the results of the recent general election and of the Fiscal Commissioner's Report. Her Majesty's Government will continue to assist the Trust Territory with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. These funds could not, however, be used to supplement ordinary revenue in order to meet a current deficit. For some years to come there may be a need for external financial assistance and, if the Southern Cameroons were to remain part of the Federation, though not part of the Eastern Region, this could only come from the Federal Government.

Dr. Endeley told me that the Southern Cameroons did not wish to leave the Federation. I therefore explained to him that if the Federal Government were to be asked to accept a contingent liability to assist the Southern Cameroons in the event of deficits, the other delegations to the Conference were certain to require the fullest guarantees that government in the territory would be conducted on the soundest financial and economic principles. This the Kamerun National Congress delegation accepted.

We then discussed a possible structure of government in the territory, and reached agreement on the following proposals. The Southern Cameroons would cease to be part of the Eastern Region, but would remain part of the Federation of Nigeria and be quasi-Federal territory.

The Federal Legislature and the Federal Executive would have jurisdiction in the territory with respect to matters in the Federal and Concurrent Lists.

The territory would also have a Legislature of its own. This territorial legislature would consist of the Governor-General, who would be the authority to assent to Bills on Her Majesty's behalf, and an Assembly made up as follows:—

- (i) the Commissioner of the Cameroons (President);
- (ii) thirteen elected Members;
- (iii) six representatives of the Native Authorities;
- (iv) two representatives of special interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented; and
- (v) three ex-officio Members.

The three ex-officio Members would be:—

- an officer with duties corresponding to those now performed by the Civil Secretary of a Region (who would have the title of Deputy Commissioner);
- an officer concerned with financial and developmental matters;
- a Legal Officer.

The territorial legislature would have power to make laws for the territory on matters in the Concurrent List and on residual matters (i.e., matters in neither list). It would have power to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It would consider an annual Budget and would pass an appropriation Bill based on that Budget. This Bill would, like any other Bill, come to the Governor-General for assent.

There would be an Executive Council, which would consist of the Commissioner, the three ex-officio Members of the Legislature, and four Members nominated by the Governor-General after consultation with the Commissioner. These four Members

would be selected from amongst the twenty-one official Members of the Assembly and the Commissioner, before submitting recommendations to the Governor-General, would consult the leader of the majority party in the Assembly. The Commissioner would be obliged to consult the Executive Council except in certain specified circumstances, but he would be authorised to act against the Council's advice if he deemed it right to do so.

As we agreed at the London Conference, the Southern Cameroons would be represented in the Federal Legislature by six Members. There would, as at present, be one Minister from the Southern Cameroons in the Council of Ministers.

The Southern Cameroons could not be treated like a Region for purposes of revenue allocation. The Government of Nigeria has for some years past made available for expenditure in or on behalf of the Trust Territory all Government revenue derived from the Trust Territory. It has done this through Central and Regional Estimates and through the Cameroons Development Fund. An assurance has been given to the Trusteeship Council that all revenue derived from the Trust Territory will continue to be devoted to the Trust Territory and arrangements must be made to this end.

I hope the Conference will agree that the suggestions I have made provide reasonable safeguards for the Federation's interests while meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Southern Cameroons. Accordingly, I invite the Conference to endorse these proposals.

ATTACHMENT C

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment Convention* 1919

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in the Cameroons and Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention by virtue of section 230 under Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised 1948.

There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but provision has been made where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Delta and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5—*Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* 1919

This has been revised by Convention No. 59, of 1937, which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea) Convention* 1920

This has been revised by Convention No. 58, of 1936, which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 (and see under Convention 83).

CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention* 1920

In operation by virtue of order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

There is no legislation discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not less than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber and other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173, Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention* 1925

Applied by the following legislation:—

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules, No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded. Agricultural workers are also covered in the case of an undertaking normally employing not less than ten workmen.

CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention* 1925

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention* 1926

No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in Nigeria. The Territory is not therefore affected for the present.

CONVENTION No. 24 and 25—*Sickness Insurance (Industry and Agriculture) Convention* 1927

- (a) For workers in industry and commerce.
- (b) For agricultural workers.

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention* 1928

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour Convention* 1930

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 and Order in Council No. 35 of 1947.

CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention*, 1932 (Revised, 1932)

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following:—

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations No. 35, made under the Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Petroleum Regulations No. 27, made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.

The Explosives Regulations No. 6, made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.

The Piers Regulations No. 7, made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36—*Old Age Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38—*Invalidity Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40—*Survivors Insurance (Industry etc.) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works Convention*, 1934

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in the Cameroons or in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provision Convention*, 1934

It is not practicable to apply this convention to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention*, 1936

Applied by Sections 60–107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

Applied by Sections 27–59, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, and to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as applying.

CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

The Administering Authority provides a large measure of assistance, both financial and technical, under the Development and Welfare Scheme for the Territory's economic and social advancement. Local government bodies throughout the Territory provide and administer essential social services in urban and rural areas. The local government bodies function under the Native Authority Ordinance, and the people of the Territory are well represented in the Central and Regional legislatures.

The interest of workers is protected under the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, and the rights of association and collective bargaining are safeguarded without discrimination by the Trade Unions Ordinance and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Caps. 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

Even though this convention is not yet in force, provision exists in local legislation on many of the points covered as shown hereunder:—

(i) *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised)*, 1937

Covered by the following sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 156 and 159; sections 160 and 175 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, and section 178.

(ii) *Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised)*, 1936

Covered by the following Section of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 170; section 171 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iii) *Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 170, 171 and 172; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iv) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1946

No such detailed provision as this convention requires has been made in local legislation, but some general and less elaborate provision exists in the Labour Code Ordinance under the following Sections:—

Sections 46, 81, 89, 95, 96 and 173.

(v) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173.

(vi) *Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1919

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 156, 167 and 169; and Section 168 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(vii) *Maternity Protection Convention*, 1919

Provision has been made to a large extent under the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 145, 146 and 147.

(viii) *Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Provision has been made under the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 148, 149 and 150.

(ix) *Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 151, 152 and 153.

(x) *Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention*, 1925

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 does not discriminate against non-natives.

(xi) *Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention*, 1925.

Covered by the following series of legislation:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria.

(ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

(iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 4 of 1942.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.

(v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.

(vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded, and the above legislation also covers agricultural workers employed by undertakings with a staff of not less than ten.

(xii) *Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929.*

No provision has been made in local legislation, and it is unlikely that it will be necessary to apply this Convention for some time since no sea-going vessels are owned or registered in the Cameroons.

(xiii) *Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921.*

No general provision has been made, but the Governor in Council has power under Section 209 of the Labour Code Ordinance to make orders in respect of general conditions of employment, which would include a weekly rest, after considering recommendations made by a Labour Advisory Board. No such order has, however, been made for the Cameroons.

Where a person is recruited for work outside Nigeria or the Cameroons, he shall become entitled to one work free day to each week of service under Section 96 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.*

Covered by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 218 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.*

Largely covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 5 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950 for general application in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Sections 210 and 214 of the Ordinance. It has not yet been necessary to apply these to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947.*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria:—

Sections 27, 48 and 94.

ATTACHMENT D

LIST OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Numerical Strength</i>	<i>Areas of Activity</i>	<i>Affiliations within or without the Territory</i>
Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.	12,000	Cameroons Province (Victoria and Kumba Divisions).	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
Likomba Plantations Workers' Union ...	3,000	Cameroons Province (Likomba and Tiko).	(a) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
Posts and Telegraphs Linesman Union of Nigeria and Cameroons.	300	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	(b) All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Union of Postal Workers ...	100	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of P & T Linesmen Union of Nigeria and Cameroons with Headquarters at Lagos, Nigeria.
Nigerian Marine Floating Staff Union ...	56	Cameroons Province ...	Branch of Union of Postal Workers—Nigeria.
Cameroons General Workers' Union ...	200	Cameroons Province ...	Branch of Nigerian Marine Floating Staff Union with Headquarters at Lagos, Nigeria.
Public Utilities Technical and General Workers' Union.	700	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of the Public Utilities and General Workers' Union of Nigeria; affiliated to the All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Cameroons Motor Transport Union (Employers Association).	15	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	—
Nigeria Union of Local Administration Staff	300	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of Nigeria Union of Local Administration Staff with Headquarters at Lagos, Nigeria.
Medical and Health Department Workers' Union.	250	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of Medical and Health Department Workers' Union, Nigeria.
Nigeria Union of Nurses ...	200	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of Nigeria Union of Nurses—Nigeria.
Nigeria Union of Teachers ...	600	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of Nigeria Union of Teachers—Nigeria.
Customs and Excise African Staff Association	100	Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces	Branch of Customs and Excise African Staff Association, Nigeria.

ATTACHMENT E PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK

Industry	No. of workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Duration of Strike (Days)	Man Days Lost	Cause or Object	Terms of Settlement
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
1. MARINE REPAIRS C.D.C. Marine Dockyard, Tiko.	48	—	28. 5.53	30. 5.53	2 days	96	(a) Demand for a general increase of pay particularly for the maximum pay of artisans. (b) Demand for a fixed time limit within which a man who has reached the maximum in his scale of salary will be eligible for an increase in his wages.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Personnel Officer, Buea, the Union's officials and the Chief Engineer from Bota on the advice of the Labour Officer.
2. AGRICULTURE C.D.C. Banana Plantation, Molyko Estate.	27	—	27. 4.53	29. 4.53	2 days	54	Action of overseer in giving instructions for pay earned on 25.4.53 to be withheld on account of alleged bad work.	On the advice of the Labour Officer, the Personnel Officer C.D.C., Buea, and the Union's Secretary intervened and work was resumed.
3. AGRICULTURE C.D.C. M'Bonge Banana and Rubber Plantation.	195	—	26. 6.53	27. 6.53	1 day	195	Demand for transfer of Timekeeper who was alleged to have systematically taken bribes and kept incorrect records.	Work resumed on the intervention of the C.D.C. Personnel Officer and the Union's Secretary.

4. AGRICULTURE C.D.C. Idenau Palms Plantation.	64	—	16. 7.53	18. 7.53	2 days	128	Dispute regarding size of standard test, men claimed it was too high.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Personnel Officer and the Union's General Secretary and the men agreed to the test as originally laid down.
5. AGRICULTURE (Palm Harvesters) C.D.C. Palm Plantations at Ngene, Mukundange, Kalata and Moliwe.	158	—	12.10.53	15.10.53	3 days	474	(a) Demand for increase of pay in view of the dangerous nature of their work. (b) Demand for bonus on every cone of palm fruit harvesting after completing the day's task.	Work was resumed on the intervention of the Union's General Secretary and on the assurance that the management was considering the men's representations.

ATTACHMENT F

CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

LIST OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC. APPLIED TO THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

(A) *Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.*

NOTE:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ...	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels ...	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.10 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no sea-coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22

<i>Name</i>						<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.						12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.						3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.						25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...						19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles						24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.						2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions						22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regula- tion of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.						12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regu- lation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.						12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness ...	...					12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.						12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.						30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.						13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling ...	...					24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	...	...				9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	...	...				12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.						8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	...	...	...	...		20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	...					20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.						22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.						27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	...	...	...	...		See attachment C.	E

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.12.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.		4.9.53

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07 }	
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	{ 8.8.23 2.7.28 }	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	{ 27.10.88 2.12.39 }	5.12.30
Cuba	{ 3.10.04 17.4.30 }	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	{ 11.11.24 4.6.26 }	15.7.27
Denmark	{ 31.3.73 15.10.35 }	10.2.28 30.6.36
Ecuador	{ 29.9.80 4.6.34 }	10.2.28 8.11.37
*Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	{ 14.8.76 13.2.96 17.10.08 }	13.11.23
*Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	{ 4.7.85 30.5.14 }	11.9.29
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	{ 3.12.73 26.6.01 8.9.36 }	25.4.28
Iceland	{ 31.3.73 25.10.38 }	25.11.37 15.9.39
Iraq	2.5.32	5.5.33
*Latvia	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	16.12.92	16.10.38
*Lithuania	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg	{ 24.11.80 23.1.37 }	28.1.28 1.8.38
Monaco	{ 17.12.91 27.11.30 }	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	{ 26.6.73 18.2.07 }	13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34

<i>Country</i>							<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32 }	23.6.34
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21.3.92 13.3.94 }	12.1.29
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Somalia (Anglo-Italian Treaty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1873	—
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89 }	13.2.28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04 19.12.34 }	19.9.29 6.9.35
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Bulgaria	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce, 1.9.25	1.9.26
China	...	...	...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.9.23	1.9.26
*Estonia	...	...	...	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5-7.6.30	11.6.30
	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
Finland	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
	...	...	...	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
*Germany	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	...	...	...	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	10.12.29
	...	...	...	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	7.7.33
Norway	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	10.6.30
Panama	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28	22.1.25
Poland	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	14.10.33
Portugal	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	8.12.38
Siam	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	1.12.28
Spain	...	...	...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	11.7.34
	...	...	...	Treatment of Companies, Agreement, 27.6.24	1.12.28
	...	...	...	Convention, etc. Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	6.2.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	31.5.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	3.9.30
Turkey	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30	8.7.26
United States of America	...	...	...	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	4.9.34
Yemen	...	...	...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34	4.4.28
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27	E 2

(D) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21.6.22 4.11.32	23.8.25 27.6.35
Czechoslovakia (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 11.11.24 15.2.35	17.2.27 5.1.37
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8.33	4.6.33
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2.2.22 15.4.36	27.1.24 22.9.47
*Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2.36	20.11.38

(E) Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
			<i>Country</i>						
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(F) Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
<i>Country</i>									
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Finland	...	...	...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31. Convention, etc. for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	9.1.31 1.1.38
*Germany	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America	...	...	...	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties).	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The sole “ Statistical Organisation ” covering the Trust Territory is the Nigeria Department of Statistics, whose history, work, organisation and programme are set out in its Annual Report for the 1952–1953.

The economy of most of the Trust Territory is still a primitive one, and the work of government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more evolved areas.

In these circumstances the compilation of statistics, still more of useful and comprehensive statistics, is a task of considerable difficulty. The following Appendices constitute the first attempt to meet the revised requirements of the current version of the United Nations Trusteeship Council’s Questionnaire. Nearly all the tables are new, or have been entirely recast, since the tables for 1952 were prepared. There are many gaps in the statistics: as far as possible these will be filled in in 1954, or later years. However, most of the major gaps in the statistics represent “ gaps ” in the economic and social life of the people of the Trust Territory, and refer to categories which are not appropriate to the present state of the territory.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

Compiled by the Department of Statistics, Nigeria

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

... = Not available. — = Nil or negligible.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS
AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH				
		1 inch	...	... = 2·540 centimetres.
12 inches	...	1 foot	...	... = ·3048 metre.
3 feet	...	1 yard	...	... = ·9144 metre.
1,760 yards	...	1 mile	...	... = 1·609 kilometres.
AREA				
		1 square foot	...	... = ·09290 square metre.
9 square feet	...	1 square yard	...	... = ·8361 square metre.
4,840 square yards	...	1 acre	...	... = ·4047 hectare.
640 acres	...	1 square mile	...	... = 2·590 square kilometres.
VOLUME				
		1 cubic foot	...	... = ·02832 cubic metre.
CAPACITY				
		1 pint	...	... = ·5682 litre.
8 pints...	...	1 Imperial gallon	...	... = 4·546 litres.
WEIGHT				
		1 Troy ounce	...	... = 31·10 grammes.
		1 avoirdupois ounce	...	... = 28·35 grammes.
16 avoirdupois ounces	=	1 pound (lb.)	...	... = ·4536 kilogramme.
112 lbs.	...	1 hundred-weight	...	... = 50·80 kilogrammes.
20 hundred-weights	...	1 ton or long ton	...	... = 1·016 tonnes.
MONEY				
12 pence (12d.)	...	...	...	... = 1 shilling (1/- or 1s.).
20 shillings	...	...	...	... = 1 pound sterling (£1).
1 pound sterling (from 1950–51)	=	2·80 U.S. dollars	(\$2·80).	

I. POPULATION

Introductory Note

The 1952 population figures for the Northern areas and the 1953 figures for the Southern areas are those of the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria, and are the fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory. It will be some years before these details can again be brought up to date or expanded.

Figures for earlier years are based on the annual tax records. Wherever there is any evasion of tax, the figures of adult males are defective; and women and children tend to go uncounted in any case. In the Southern areas the "Total Population" was estimated merely by applying a multiplier—or conversion ratio—to the number of taxable males.

The 1952-53 Census showed that, in North and South alike, the actual population was about one-fifth more than the Administration's current estimates (which were known to be too low). While the population estimates for intercensal years must still be based on tax counts, the method of estimation will be improved in future.

The number of births and deaths is unknown; but fertility, and mortality in infancy and childhood, are among the new questions now included in the Surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units.

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, 1921-53.

Area					1921	1931	1952-53 (a)
TOTAL					561,000	797,000	1,440,000
Northern areas					262,000	422,000	687,000
Southern areas					299,000	375,000	753,000

NOTE:—
(a) The census of the Northern areas was taken in July, 1952. The census of the Southern areas was taken in May, 1953; it would be reasonable to assume that the population of the Northern areas was by then a little over 700,000; making the total at the date about 1,455,000.

TABLE 2. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AREA, 1952-53, DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

Area					Total	Adults		Children
						Males	Females	
SOUTHERN AREAS (1953)					752,700	261,700	255,700	235,300
NORTHERN AREAS (1952)					687,100	175,600	209,500	302,000
SOUTHERN AREAS								
Bamenda Province					429,000	144,700	164,600	119,700
Cameroons Province					323,700	117,000	91,100	115,600
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:—								
Adamawa Province... ..					409,100	101,200	122,600	185,300
Benue Province					12,800	3,300	3,800	5,700
Bornu Province					265,200	71,100	83,100	111,000
Bamenda Province:								
Bamenda District					264,800	89,700	101,400	73,700
Nkambe District					84,500	28,600	31,000	24,900
Wum District					79,700	26,400	32,200	21,100
Cameroons Province:								
Kumba Division					137,800	48,600	38,200	51,000
Mamfe Division					100,400	26,000	32,600	41,800
Victoria Division... ..					85,500	42,400	20,300	22,800
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:—								
Adamawa Province:								
Cubanawa District					66,700	15,100	19,300	32,300
Madagali District					55,000	11,900	14,600	28,500
Mambila District					36,800	12,800	10,300	13,700
Mubi District					84,000	22,200	29,100	32,700
Nassarawa District					55,000	10,400	14,700	29,900
Other districts					111,600	28,800	34,500	48,300
Benue Province:								
All districts					12,800	3,300	3,800	5,700
Bornu Province:								
Dikwa Division					265,200	71,100	83,000	111,000

NOTE: 1. Census figures. As estimates for 1953 from most Northern districts are not trustworthy, 1952 census figures are given.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED AFRICAN POPULATION BY AREAS, 1949-1953

<i>Area</i>	1953 (a)	1952	1951	1950	1949
TOTAL	1,439,800	1,181,100	1,083,800	1,051,500	1,032,300
SOUTHERN AREAS:					
Cameroons Province	323,700	208,000	198,000	200,000	186,000
Kumba Division	137,800	78,000	76,000	75,000	65,000
Mamfe Division	100,400	70,000	70,000	73,000	73,000
Victoria Division	85,500	60,000	52,000	52,000	48,000
Bamenda Province	429,000	286,000	286,000	286,000	287,000
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Within Adamawa Province (a)	409,100	409,100	326,000	315,800	308,200
Cubanawa District	66,700	66,700	64,400	62,200	59,500
Madagali District	55,000	55,000	48,800	41,700	41,400
Mambila District	36,800	36,800	25,000	25,700	25,100
Mubi District	84,000	84,000	76,800	76,100	73,300
Nassarawa District	55,000	55,000	38,700	38,500	37,100
Other districts	111,600	111,600	72,300	71,600	71,800
Within Benue Province (a):					
All districts	12,800	12,800	11,900	11,100	11,100
Within Bornu Province:					
Dikwa Division	265,200	265,200	261,900	238,600	240,000

NOTES:

1. The 1952 figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 figures for the Southern Areas are based on the 1952-53 Census of Nigeria.

(a) As trustworthy estimates from districts in Benue and Adamawa Provinces are not available, the figures given are those of the 1952 census.

TABLE 4A. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

<i>Province and District</i>	<i>Area (square miles)</i>	<i>Census population</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
TOTAL—NORTHERN AREAS... ..	17,570	686,300	39
Within Adamawa Province	10,970	408,300	40
Belel District	110	4,500	40
Cubanawa District	320	66,800	210
Cashaka District	3,990	10,700	3
Gurumpawa District	210	17,000	80
Holma District	190	9,400	50
Madagali District	360	55,000	150
Maila District	170	13,200	80
Mambila District	1,330	36,800	30
Mubi District	430	84,000	200
Nassarawa District	860	55,000	60
Toungo District	2,060	14,400	7
Tsugu District	410	19,500	50

TABLE 4A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1952—continued

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Within Adamawa Province—cont.			
Oba District	60	5,600	100
Verre District	290	2,800	9
Yebbi District	70	6,100	90
Zummo District	110	7,500	70
Within Benue Province	1,390	12,800	10
Kentu District	660	3,400	5
Ndoro District	240	3,800	16
Tigon District	490	5,600	11
Within Bornu Province	5,210	265,200	50
Bama District	810	45,200	60
Gajibo District	170	11,900	70
Gulumba District	1,030	28,700	30
Gumsu District	630	16,400	30
Gwoza District	990	75,800	80
Ngala District	580	19,900	40
Ran Kala Balge District... ..	720	36,300	50
Woloji District	280	31,000	110

NOTE: 1. There are no trustworthy population estimates for most areas in 1953 and the 1952 census figures are given.

TABLE 4B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—SOUTHERN AREAS	16,580	752,700	45
Bamenda Province	6,930	429,000	67
Bamenda District... ..	2,890	264,800	95
Nkambe District	1,710	84,500	49
Wum District	2,330	79,700	34
Cameroons Province	9,650	323,700	34
Kumba Division	4,160	137,800	33
Mamfe Division	4,320	100,400	23
Victoria Division... ..	1,170	85,500	73

TABLE 5A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total (all ages)	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	687,100	90,500	122,600	88,900	315,100	70,000
Males	331,900	45,900	64,000	46,500	142,700	32,800
Females	355,200	44,600	58,600	42,400	142,400	37,200
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	409,100	56,200	74,500	54,600	182,100	41,700
Cubanawa District	66,700	10,600	12,900	8,800	28,100	6,300
Madagali District	55,000	9,400	11,600	7,500	19,900	6,600
Mambila District	36,800	3,700	5,300	4,700	20,700	2,400
Mubi District	84,000	10,500	12,600	9,600	42,900	8,400
Nassarawa District	55,000	9,700	11,600	8,500	20,200	5,000
Other districts	111,600	12,300	20,500	15,500	50,300	13,000
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	12,800	1,400	2,800	1,500	6,300	800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	32,900	45,300	32,800	126,700	27,500
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	196,800	28,100	38,600	29,000	81,100	20,000
Cubanawa District	31,500	5,300	6,600	4,500	12,000	3,100
Madagali District	26,300	4,800	5,800	3,800	8,800	3,100
Mambila District	20,100	1,800	2,800	2,700	11,400	1,400
Mubi District	39,200	5,200	6,700	5,100	18,300	3,900
Nassarawa District	26,000	5,000	6,000	4,600	8,100	2,300
Other districts	53,700	6,000	10,700	8,300	22,500	6,200
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	6,200	700	1,400	800	3,000	300
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	17,100	24,000	16,700	58,600	12,500
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	212,300	28,100	35,900	25,600	101,000	21,700
Cubanawa District	35,200	5,300	6,300	4,300	16,100	3,200
Madagali District	28,700	4,600	5,800	3,700	11,100	3,500
Mambila District	16,700	1,900	2,500	2,000	9,300	1,000
Mubi District	44,800	5,300	5,900	4,500	24,600	4,500
Nassarawa District	29,000	4,700	5,600	3,900	12,100	2,700
Other districts	57,900	6,300	9,800	7,200	27,800	6,800
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	6,600	700	1,400	700	3,300	500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	15,800	21,300	16,100	68,100	15,000

TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total (all ages)	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	752,700	69,400	118,900	117,900	412,900	33,600
Males	384,000	33,900	59,800	67,300	207,700	15,300
Females	368,700	35,500	59,100	50,600	205,200	18,300
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	429,100	43,600	76,100	71,000	217,300	21,100
Bamenda District	264,800	28,200	45,500	44,100	132,600	14,400
Nkambe District	84,700	8,200	16,800	14,000	43,400	2,300
Wum District	79,600	7,200	13,800	12,900	41,300	4,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	323,600	25,800	42,800	46,900	195,600	12,500
Kumba Division	137,700	10,800	18,200	21,900	81,800	5,000
Mamfe Division	100,400	10,700	16,300	14,800	53,400	5,200
Victoria Division	85,500	4,300	8,300	10,200	60,400	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	203,900	21,400	37,700	38,800	96,600	9,400
Bamenda District	126,200	13,900	22,600	24,200	59,100	6,400
Nkambe District	41,100	4,000	8,400	7,600	20,100	1,000
Wum District	36,600	3,500	6,700	7,000	17,400	2,000
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	180,100	12,500	22,100	28,500	111,100	5,900
Kumba Division	76,700	5,200	9,400	13,500	46,100	2,500
Mamfe Division	47,800	5,200	8,200	8,400	23,900	2,100
Victoria Division	55,600	2,100	4,500	6,600	41,100	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	225,200	22,200	38,400	32,200	120,700	11,700
Bamenda District	138,600	14,300	22,900	19,900	73,500	8,000
Nkambe District	43,600	4,200	8,400	6,400	23,300	1,300
Wum District	43,000	3,700	7,100	5,900	23,900	2,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	143,500	13,300	20,700	18,400	84,500	6,600
Kumba Division	61,000	5,600	8,800	8,400	35,700	2,500
Mamfe Division	52,600	5,500	8,100	6,400	29,500	3,100
Victoria Division	29,900	2,200	3,800	3,600	19,300	1,000

NOTE: 1. Census figures.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 or over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL	485,300	17,100	1,900	2,500	12,700	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,200	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province ...	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province ...	187,100	3,800	500	200	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District ...	43,300	600	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District ...	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District ...	27,800	600	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District	60,800	2,800	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District ...	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District	33,500	1,000	100	100	800	32,500
Gajibo District	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District ...	21,200	900	100	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District	11,600	200	—	—	200	11,400
Gwoza District	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngala District	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann-Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District	23,200	500	100	—	400	22,700
Other districts	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

TOTAL	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province ...	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province ...	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda District ...	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe District ...	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum District ...	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division ...	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division...	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division ...	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—1. Census figures in both tables.

TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
NORTHERN AREAS TOTAL	687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males	331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females	355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION Within Adamawa Province: Total	409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District	66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District	36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District	84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District	55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other districts	111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province: All districts	12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION Within Adamawa Province: TOTAL	196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District	31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District	26,300	11,100	...	100	100	15,000
Mambila District	20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District	39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District	26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other districts	53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province: All districts	6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION Within Adamawa Province: TOTAL	212,300	106,500	7,500	...	...	98,300
Cubanawa District	35,200	18,300	900	...	...	16,000
Madagali District	28,700	13,700	...	...	...	15,000
Mambila District	16,700	8,100	1,400	...	...	7,200
Mubi District	44,800	24,500	1,000	...	...	19,300
Nassarawa District	29,000	11,600	1,000	...	...	16,400
Other districts	57,900	30,000	3,200	...	...	24,400
Within Benue Province: All districts	6,600	3,400	...	...	...	3,200
Within Bornu Province: Dikwa Division	136,300	71,700	900	...	...	63,700

NOTES:—
1. Census figures.
2. Females engaged on Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with “ Others ”.

TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex					Total	Occupational Category				
						Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	752,700	323,600	32,100	11,500	7,000	378,500
Males	...	...	...	...	384,000	129,400	26,600	11,500	7,000	209,500
Females	...	...	...	...	368,700	194,200	5,500	—	—	169,000
TOTAL POPULATION										
Bamenda Province	...	...	...	...	429,100	183,600	18,100	6,800	2,800	217,800
Bamenda District	...	...	...	...	264,800	110,800	12,600	4,200	2,100	135,100
Nkambe District	...	...	...	...	84,700	34,500	3,400	1,100	500	45,200
Wum District	...	...	...	...	79,600	38,300	2,100	1,500	300	37,400
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	323,600	140,000	14,000	4,700	4,200	160,700
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	137,700	71,500	5,900	1,300	1,300	57,700
Mamfe Division...	...	...	...	...	100,400	46,700	2,800	600	800	49,500
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	85,500	21,800	5,300	2,800	2,100	53,500
MALE POPULATION										
Bamenda Province	...	...	...	...	203,900	62,300	16,000	6,800	2,800	116,000
Bamenda District	...	...	...	...	126,200	37,300	11,100	4,200	2,100	71,500
Nkambe District	...	...	...	...	41,100	11,800	3,000	1,100	500	24,700
Wum District	...	...	...	...	36,600	13,200	1,900	1,500	300	19,700
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	180,100	67,100	10,600	4,700	4,200	93,500
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	76,700	37,700	4,700	1,300	1,300	31,700
Mamfe Division	...	...	...	...	47,800	17,700	2,300	600	800	26,400
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	55,600	11,700	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,400
FEMALE POPULATION										
Bamenda Province	...	...	...	...	225,200	121,300	2,100	—	—	101,800
Bamenda District	...	...	...	...	138,600	73,500	1,500	—	—	63,600
Nkambe District	...	...	...	...	43,600	22,700	400	—	—	20,500
Wum District	...	...	...	...	43,000	25,100	200	—	—	17,700
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	143,500	72,900	3,400	—	—	67,200
Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	61,000	33,800	1,200	—	—	26,000
Mamfe Division...	...	...	...	...	52,600	29,000	500	—	—	23,100
Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	29,900	10,100	1,700	—	—	18,100

NOTES:—

1. Census figures.

2. Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Tribe					Total	Trust Territory within		
						Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
TOTAL					687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200
Fulani					62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa					8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo					200	..	—	—
Kanuri					122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv					200	100	—	100
Yoruba					100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab... ..					52,300	(a)	(a)	52,300
Other Northern					425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian					9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified					5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian					1,200	400	—	800

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

<i>Tribe</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroons Province</i>	<i>Bamenda Province</i>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	752,700	323,600	429,100
Fulani	...	...	...	...	10,200	300	9,900
Hausa	...	...	...	...	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo	...	...	...	...	25,800	25,200	600
Kanuri	...	...	...	...	7,700	100	7,600
Tiv	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribes	...	...	...	...	402,200	— (b)	402,200
Cameroons Tribes	...	...	...	...	264,700	260,400	4,300
Edo	...	...	...	...	400	100	300
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	10,300	10,300	—
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	5,800	5,800	—
Other Nigerian	...	...	...	...	16,800	16,300	500
Non-Nigerian	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,400	200

NOTE:

1. Census figures.

(a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

(b) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribes were not separately distinguished.

TABLE 9. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1953
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
TOTAL	758	431	201	126
Aden Arab	4	1	1	2
American	64	20	25	19
Australian... ..	1	1	—	—
British	565	324	155	86
Canadian	4	—	4	—
Danish	4	1	3	—
Dutch	53	49	2	2
Irish	13	11	2	—
Italian	7	—	7	—
Maltese	1	1	—	—
South African	1	1	—	—
Swiss	41	22	2	17

TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY,
1949-1953

<i>Nationality</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
TOTAL	758	743	628	588	491
Aden Arab... ..	4	1	1	1	1
American	64	68	36	56	42
Australian	1	5	5	1	—
British	565	554	448	420	329
Canadian	4	1	20	3	2
Danish	4	3	7	7	8
Dutch	53	42	41	43	41
French	—	—	3	2	1
Greek	—	—	—	3	3
Hungarian	—	—	5	—	—
Irish	13	10	11	7	16
Italian	7	8	5	7	7
Maltese	1	1	1	1	—
South African	1	1	—	—	—
Swiss	41	49	45	37	41

NOTE: 1. Non-indigenous means Non-African

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
SUMMARY—ALL				(a)
DEPARTMENTS				
Total staff 1953	1,439	850	512	77
1952	1,493 (b)	843 (b)	556 (b)	94
1951	1,493 (b)	900 (b)	514 (b)	79
1950	1,444	864	508	72
1949	1,250	764	417	69
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953	69	—	9	60
1952	74	—	5	69
1951	63	1	4	58
1950	66	1	6	59
1949	57	—	2	55
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	1,000	634	349	17
1952	983	587 (b)	371 (b)	25
1951	1,054	674 (b)	359 (b)	21
1950	1,003	632	358	13
1949	855	557	284	14
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	147	48	99	—
1952	147	48	99	—
1951	133	46	87	—
1950	138	57	81	—
1949	111	49	62	—
<i>Other staff (c)</i>				
1953	223	168	55	—
1952	289	208	81	—
1951	243	179	64	—
1950	237	174	63	—
1949	227	158	69	—
ACCOUNTANT—GENERAL				
Total staff 1953	18	8	10	—
1952	18	7	11	—
1951	18	9	9	—
1950	16	8	8	—
1949	13	6	7	—
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1949–53	—	—	—	—

NOTES:—

- Figures show total staff. The number of women included is shown in brackets.
- (a) Nearly all these are British.
- (b) Partly estimated.
- (c) Including drivers, messengers, craftsmen, catering staff, and labourers.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST
TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
ACCOUNTANT—GENERAL <i>cont.</i>				(a)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1952-53 ...	2	1	1	—
1949-51 ...	2	—	2	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953 ...	11	2	9	—
1952 ...	11	1	10	—
1951 ...	11	4	7	—
1950 ...	9	3	6	—
1949 ...	7	2	5	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1950-53 ...	5	5	—	—
1949 ...	4	4	—	—
ADMINISTRATION				
Total staff 1953 ...	130	69	31	30
1952 ...	143	74	35	34
1951 ...	130	86	20	24
1950 ...	133	85	21	27
1949 ...	114	68	20	26
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953 ...	30	—	—	30
1952 ...	34	—	—	34
1951 ...	25	—	1	24
1950 ...	29	—	2	27
1949 ...	27	—	1	26
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1949-53 ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953 ...	39	18	21	—
1952 ...	39	19	20	—
1951 ...	36	22	14	—
1950 ...	35	23	12	—
1949 ...	35	26	9	—
<i>Other Staff (b)</i>				
1953 ...	61	51	10	—
1952 ...	70	55	15	—
1951 ...	69	64	5	—
1950 ...	69	62	7	—
1949 ...	52	42	10	—
AGRICULTURE AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total staff 1953 ...	60	44	12	4
1952 ...	53	35	14	4
1951 ...	54	33	18	3
1950 ...	52	31	18	3
1949 ...	27	19	7	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Department and functional category	Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
				(a)
AGRICULTURE AND COCOA SURVEY—cont.				
Administrative and Executive				
1952–53 ...	—	—	—	—
1949–51 ...	1	—	—	1
Professional and Technical				
1953 ...	47	35	8	4
1952 ...	38	24	10	4
1951 ...	34	22	10	2
1950 ...	37	22	13	2
1949 ...	21	14	7	—
Clerical				
1953 ...	6	4	2	—
1952 ...	5	3	2	—
1951 ...	10	4	6	—
1950 ...	5	3	2	—
1949 ...	2	2	—	—
Other staff (b)				
1953 ...	7	5	2	—
1952 ...	10	8	2	—
1951 ...	9	7	2	—
1950 ...	9	6	3	—
1949 ...	3	3	—	—
AVIATION				
Total staff 1953 ...	1	—	1	—
1949–52 ...	—	—	—	—
Professional and Technical				
1953 ...	1	—	1	—
1949–52 ...	—	—	—	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total staff 1953 ...	11	2	7	2
1952 ...	9	—	8	1
1951 ...	7	2	4	1
1950 ...	6	2	3	1
1949 ...	2	1	1	—
Administrative and Executive				
1953 ...	2	—	—	2
1950–52 ...	1	—	—	1
1949 ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
CO-OPERATIVE—continued				(a)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	6	2	4	—
1952	5	—	5	—
1950–51	4	2	2	—
1949	2	1	1	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1952–53	1	—	1	—
1949–51	—	—	—	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1951–53	2	—	2	—
1950	1	—	1	—
1949	—	—	—	—
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE				
Total staff 1953	140	46	93	1
1952	164	58	105	1
1951	227	118	106	3
1950	232	118	111	3
1949	207	112	92	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1952–53	2	—	1	1
1949–51	3	—	—	3
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	134	45	89	—
1952	158	58	100	—
1951	221	116	105	—
1950	226	116	110	—
1949	203	111	92	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	3	—	3	—
1950–51	2	1	1	—
1949	—	—	—	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1952–53	1	—	1	—
1949–51	1	1	—	—
EDUCATION				
Total staff 1953	72 (13)	36 (...)	32 (...)	4 (1)
1952	80 (14)	43 (8)	26 (4)	11 (2)
1951	85 (15)	45 (9)	33 (4)	7 (2)
1950	75 (15)	39 (11)	31 (2)	5 (2)
1949	69 (12)	40 (8)	24 (2)	5 (2)

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Department and functional category	Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
EDUCATION—continued				(a)
Administrative and Executive				
1953	4 (1)	—	—	4 (1)
1952	7 (2)	—	1	6 (2)
1951	8 (2)	1	—	7 (2)
1950	6 (2)	1	—	5 (2)
1949	5 (2)	—	—	5 (2)
Professional and Technical				
1953	60 (12)	34 (...)	26 (...)	—
1952	59 (12)	39 (8)	15 (4)	5
1951	60 (13)	40 (9)	20 (4)	—
1950	56 (13)	33 (11)	23 (2)	—
1949	53 (10)	32 (8)	21 (2)	—
Clerical				
1953	5	1	4	—
1952	7	2	5	—
1951	8	1	7	—
1950	8	1	7	—
1949	6	4	2	—
Other staff (b)				
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	7	2	5	—
1951	9	3	6	—
1949–50 ...	5	4	1	—
ELECTRICITY				
Total staff 1952–53 ...	—	—	—	—
1951	4	—	2	2
1950	5	—	4	1
1949	4	—	3	1
Professional and Technical				
1952	—	—	—	—
1951	3	—	1	2
1950	4	—	3	1
1949	3	—	2	1
Clerical				
1953	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—
1949–51 ...	1	—	1	—
Other staff				
1949–53 ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST
TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
FORESTRY				(a)
Total staff 1953	41	18	20	3
1952	49	20	25	4
1951	45	18	24	3
1950	45	16	26	3
1949	38	12	24	2
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953	4	—	1	3
1952	4	—	—	4
1950-51	3	—	—	3
1949	2	—	—	2
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	20	8	12	—
1952	31	12	19	—
1951	31	11	20	—
1950	30	7	23	—
1949	25	5	20	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	8	3	5	—
1952	7	2	5	—
1951	5	2	3	—
1949-50	6	4	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1953	9	7	2	—
1952	7	6	1	—
1950-51	6	5	1	—
1949	5	3	2	—
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total staff 1953	—	—	—	—
1952	3	1	1	1
1951	5	—	4	1
1950	8	—	6	2
1949	9	1	5	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953	—	—	—	—
1951-52	1	—	—	1
1950	2	—	—	2
1949	3	—	—	3

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Department and functional category	Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>continued</i>				(a)
Professional and Technical				
1953	—	—	—	—
1952	1	—	1	—
1951	2	—	2	—
1950	3	—	3	—
1949	2	—	2	—
Other staff (b)				
1953	—	—	—	—
1952	1	1	—	—
1951	2	—	2	—
1950	3	—	3	—
1949	4	1	3	—
JUDICIAL				
Total staff 1953	9	4	4	1
1952	8	4	3	1
1951	7	1	5	1
1949–50	6	3	2	1
Professional and Technical				
1949–53	1	—	—	1
Clerical				
1953	6	3	3	—
1952	5	3	2	—
1951	4	—	4	—
1950	4	2	2	—
1949	3	1	2	—
Other Staff (b)				
1951–53	2	1	1	—
1950	1	1	—	—
1949	2	2	—	—
LABOUR				
Total staff 1953	8	2	5	1
1952	11	4	6	1
1951	20	4	15	1
1950	19	5	13	1
1949	6	1	4	1
Administrative and Executive				
1952–53	2	—	1	1
1950	3	—	2	1
1949	2	—	1	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST
TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
LABOUR— <i>continued</i>				(a)
<i>Administrative and Executive—continued</i>				
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	4	2	2	—
1951	11	3	8	—
1950	9	2	7	—
1949	2	—	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1953	3	1	2	—
1952	5	2	3	—
1951	6	1	5	—
1950	7	3	4	—
1949	2	1	1	—
MARINE				
Total staff 1953	28	20	7	1
1952	31	23	7	1
1951	31	25	5	1
1950	23	17	5	1
1949	23	16	6	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1949–53	1	—	—	1
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	4	—	4	—
1951–52	3	—	3	—
1949–50	2	—	2	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1953	23	20	3	—
1952	27	23	4	—
1951	27	25	2	—
1950	20	17	3	—
1949	20	16	4	—
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total staff 1953	20	2	18	—
1952	21	2	19	—
1951	16	2	14	—
1950	17	1	16	—
1949	18	2	15	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	15	—	15	—
1952	16	1	15	—
1951	13	1	12	—
1950	13	1	12	—
1949	15	2	12	1

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
MARKETING AND EXPORTS — <i>continued</i> <i>Professional and Technical</i> — <i>continued</i> <i>Clerical</i> 1949–53 ...	1	—	1	(a) —
<i>Other staff (b)</i> 1953 ...	4	2	2	—
1952 ...	4	1	3	—
1951 ...	3	1	2	—
1950 ...	3	—	3	—
1949 ...	2	—	2	—
MEDICAL				
Total staff 1953 ...	209 (32)	91 (20)	106 (9)	12 (3)
1952 ...	206 (39)	92 (24)	100 (10)	14 (5)
1951 ...	199 (32)	98 (19)	90 (11)	11 (2)
1950 ...	165 (17)	68 (10)	88 (5)	9 (2)
1949 ...	108 (8)	47 (5)	53 (2)	8 (1)
<i>Administrative and Executive</i> 1949–53 ...	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i> 1953 ...	166 (32)	67 (20)	88 (9)	11 (3)
1952 ...	160 (39)	67 (24)	80 (10)	13 (5)
1951 ...	164 (32)	80 (19)	74 (11)	10 (2)
1950 ...	135 (17)	55 (10)	72 (5)	8 (2)
1949 ...	89 (8)	47 (5)	35 (2)	7 (1)
<i>Clerical</i> 1953 ...	16	6	10	—
1952 ...	14	5	9	—
1951 ...	15	5	10	—
1950 ...	14	5	9	—
1949 ...	7	—	7	—
<i>Other staff (b)</i> 1953 ...	26	18	8	—
1952 ...	31	20	11	—
1951 ...	19	13	6	—
1950 ...	15	8	7	—
1949 ...	11	—	11	—
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total staff 1952–53 ...	5	—	5	—
1951 ...	4	—	4	—
1950 ...	6	—	6	—
1949 ...	4	—	4	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST
TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
METEOROLOGICAL— <i>continued</i>				(a)
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1952-53 ...	5	—	5	—
1951 ...	4	—	4	—
1950 ...	6	—	6	—
1949 ...	4	—	4	—
POLICE				
Total staff 1953 ...	356	315	38	3
1952 ...	306	270	32	4
1951 ...	282	279	1	2
1950 ...	310	307	—	3
1949 ...	255	252	—	3
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953 ...	3	—	—	3
1952 ...	3	—	1	2
1951 ...	2	—	—	2
1949-50 ...	3	—	—	3
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953 ...	353	315	38	—
1952 ...	303	270	31	2
1951 ...	280	279	1	—
1950 ...	307	307	—	—
1949 ...	252	252	—	—
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total staff 1953 ...	147	89	56	2
1952 ...	142	87	53	2
1951 ...	126	65	59	2
1950 ...	120	64	55	1
1949 ...	117	57	59	1
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1951-53 ...	2	—	—	2
1949-50 ...	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953 ...	73	50	23	—
1952 ...	71	46	25	—
1951 ...	99	56	43	—
1950 ...	58	31	27	—
1949 ...	58	30	28	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953 ...	34	5	29	—
1952 ...	27	4	23	—
1951 ...	11	1	10	—
1950 ...	29	9	20	—
1949 ...	26	5	21	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (*continued*)

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS — <i>continued</i> <i>Professional and Technical</i> — <i>continued</i> <i>Other Staff (b)</i>				(a)
1953	38	34	4	—
1952	42	37	5	—
1951	14	8	6	—
1950	32	24	8	—
1949	32	22	10	—
PRISONS				
Total staff 1953	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1952	85 (6)	53 (2)	32 (4)	—
1951	85 (6)	...	...	—
1950	74 (3)	45 (2)	29 (1)	—
1949	80 (6)	53 (6)	27	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	81 (5)	61 (4)	20 (1)	—
1952	85 (6)	53 (2)	32 (4)	—
1951	85 (6)	...	...	—
1950	74 (3)	45 (2)	29 (1)	—
1949	80 (6)	53 (6)	27	—
PRISONS WORKS				
Total staff 1953	82	37	35	10
1952	93	33	46	14
1951	95	37	46	12
1950	88	35	43	10
1949	76	22	46	8
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953	14	—	4	10
1952	14	—	—	14
1951	13	—	1	12
1950	12	—	2	10
1949	8	—	—	8
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	25	15	10	—
1952	31	14	17	—
1950-51	31	13	18	—
1949	30	8	22	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1953	13	2	11	—
1952	16	7	9	—
1951	13	3	10	—
1950	13	6	7	—
1949	11	5	6	—

**TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST
TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)**

<i>Department and functional category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non- Africans</i>
PRISONS WORKS— <i>continued</i> <i>Professional and Technical</i> — <i>continued</i> <i>Other staff (b)</i>				(a)
1953	30	20	10	—
1952	32	12	20	—
1951	38	21	17	—
1950	32	16	16	—
1949	27	9	18	—
SURVEY				
Total staff 1953	12	1	11	—
1952	52	33	19	—
1950-51	9	—	9	—
1949	7	—	7	—
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1952-53	1	—	1	—
1949-51	—	—	—	—
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	6	—	6	—
1952	9	—	9	—
1950-51	4	—	4	—
1949	2	—	2	—
<i>Clerical</i>				
1952-53	1	—	1	—
1949-51				
<i>Other staff (b)</i>				
1953	4	1	3	—
1952	41	33	8	—
1949-51	5	—	5	—
VETERINARY				
Total staff 1953	14	4	7	3
1952	16	4	9	3
1951	41	26	10	5
1950	37	22	14	1
1949	69	50	14	5
<i>Administrative and Executive</i>				
1953	3	—	—	3
1952	2	—	—	2
1949-51	1	—	—	1
<i>Professional and Technical</i>				
1953	4	—	4	—
1952	10	2	7	1
1951	12	2	6	4
1950	11	—	11	—
1949	13	—	9	4

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Department and functional category	Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans
VETERINARY—continued				(a)
Professional and Technical—continued				
Clerical				
1953	2	2	—	—
1949–52 ...	2	—	2	—
Other staff (b)				
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	2	2	—	—
1951	26	24	2	—
1950	23	22	1	—
1949	53	50	3	—

NOTES:—

- 1. Figures show total staff. The number of women included is shown in brackets.
- (a) Nearly all these are British.
- (b) Including drivers, messengers, craftsmen, catering staff, and labourers.

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Department or origin</i>				1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
TOTAL				1,439	1,493	1,489	1,444	1,250
Women				(50)	(59)	(53)	(35)	(26)
DEPARTMENT:—								
Accountant-General	...	...	...	18	18	18	16	13
Administration	...	...	...	130	143	130	133	114
Agriculture	...	...	...	60	53	54	52	27
Aviation	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Co-operative	...	...	...	11	9	7	6	2
Customs and Excise	...	...	...	140	164	227	232	207
Education: Total	...	...	...	67	80	85	73	69
Women	...	...	...	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)	(12)
Electricity	...	...	...	—	—	4	5	4
Forestry	...	...	...	41	49	45	45	38
Geological Survey	...	...	...	—	3	5	8	9
Judicial...	...	...	...	9	8	7	6	6
Labour	...	...	...	8	11	20	19	6
Marine	...	...	...	28	31	31	23	23
Marketing and Exports	...	...	...	20	21	19	17	18
Medical: Total	...	...	...	209	206	199	165	106
Women	...	...	...	(32)	(39)	(32)	(17)	(8)
Meteorological	...	...	...	5	5	4	6	4
Police	...	...	...	356	304	282	310	255
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	147	142	126	120	117
Prisons: Total	...	...	...	81	85	85	74	80
Women	...	...	...	(5)	(6)	(6)	(3)	(6)
Public Works	...	...	...	82	93	95	88	76
Survey	...	...	...	12	52	9	9	7
Veterinary	...	...	...	14	16	41	37	69
ORIGIN:—								
Cameroonians	...	...	...	850	843 (a)	900 (a)	864	764
Other Africans	...	...	...	512	556 (a)	514 (a)	508	417
Non-indigenes (b)	...	...	...	77	94	79	72	69

NOTES:

1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff were women the number is given in brackets.

(a) Partly estimated.

(b) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY AND DEPARTMENT, 1953

Department	Functional category			
	Administrative and executive	Technical and professional	Clerical	Others (a)
Accountant-General ...	Gp H, Gp K	D 4A	D 1-2	G 1-3; J 1
Administration ...	A 1; D 3		D 1-2; F 1-3	G 1-3
Agriculture ...	A 1	A 1-3; B 1, 3; D 1	D 1-2; F 1-3	E 1-3; G 1-3
Aviation ...	—	D 2	—	—
Co-operation ...	A 1	D 1-2	D 1	G 2-3
Customs ...	A 2	D 1-3, 4 B; H 2-9	D 1	G 1-3
Education ...	Gp O; A 1	B 3-4; D 1-4A; G 1-5	D 1-2	F 1-2; G 1-3
Forestry ...	A 1	B 1; C 2; D 1-2	D 1-2	G 2-4
Geological Survey ...	—	—	—	—
Judicial ...	—	A 1	D 1-2	F 1-2
Labour ...	A 1; H 1	—	D 1	F 1-3; G 1-3
Marine ...	A 1	—	D 1-2	E 1; F 1-3
Marketing and Exports ...	—	D 1-2, 4 B	D 1	G 1-3; J 1-3.
Medical ...	Gp J	A 1, 4; B 1, 3; D 1-3; N 1-3	D 1-2; F 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3
Meteorological ...	—	D 1-2	—	—
Police ...	Gp P; A 2	H 2-10	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	A 2; B 3-4	D 3; F 2-3	D 1-2	D 1-2; F 1-3; G 1-3
Prisons ...	—	H 2-3, 5-6, 9	—	—
Public Works ...	A 1; B 3	D 1-2; E 10; F 1-3	D 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3
Survey ...	A 1	B 2; D 2	D 1-2	G 1-2
Veterinary... ...	A 1-2	D 1, G 1-4	D 1-2	F 1-3; G 1-3

NOTES:—

1. Omitting scales inapplicable to staff actually working full-time in the Trust Territory in 1953.

2. For details of scales see Table 14 below.

(a) Including drivers, messengers, craftsmen, catering staff, and labourers.

TABLE 14A. SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES, 1953

Group	£	Group	£	Group	£	Group	£
A1	3,220	D1	2,105	H	1,675	N	1,380
2	3,050	D2	2,000	J	1,610	O	1,350
3	2,880	E	1,890	K	1,500	P	1,325
B	2,485	F	1,835	L	1,465		
C	2,220	G	1,780	M	1,435		

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES, 1953

Scale A	Starting point × increments to — maximum	Scale	Starting point × increments to — maximum
A 1	570 × 40—1,290 (a, b)	G 5	145 × 5—155
2	570 × 30—690 × 40—1,210 (b)	4	115 × 5—140
3	570 × 30—810 × 40—1,170 (b)	3	95 × 5—110
4	770 × 40—1,290; 1,350 × 40— 1,470; 1,500 (b, c)	2	70 × 5—85
		1	55 × 5—65
B 5	970 × 35—1,075	H 12	525 × 25—650
4	845 × 30—935	11	360 × 20—500
3	570 × 25—795	10	290 × 12—350
2	400 × 25—600	9	218 × 12—278
1	250 × 15—370	8	218 × 12—254
Sub-scale	220 × 15—235		
D 4B	475 × 25—650	7	194 × 6—218
4A	465 × 25—615	6	165 × 5—185
3	340 × 18—448	5	145 × 5—155
2A	230 × 12—266 (d)	4	115 × 5—130
2B	278 × 12—314 (d)	3	98 × 4—110
1A	124 × 8—180 × 10—220 (E 172)	2	86 × 4—94
Sub-scale	96 96 × 7—124; 132 (e)	1	75
E 5	475 × 25—650	J 7	266 × 12—314
4	340 × 18—448	6	206 × 12—254
3	230 × 12—314	5	174 × 10—194
2	230 × 12—266	4	150 × 5—165
		3	130 × 5—145
1C	172 180 × 10—220	2	110 × 5—125
1B	124 × 8—164 (E 164)	1	55 × 5—110
1A	70 × 7—84 × 8—100 (E 100)	N 6	970 × 35—1,075
		5	845 × 30—935
F 3	172 180 × 10—220	4	570 × 25—795
2	140 × 8—164 (E 164)	3	376 × 18—430 × 22—474
1	96	2	254 × 12—326; 340
Sub-scale	84 84 (e)	1	124 × 8—180 × 10—220; 232 (E 180)
		Sub-scale	96 96 × 9—114 (e)

- NOTES:
1. Expatriation pay (by salary group):—under £570, £150; £570–770, £180; £771–1,089, £240; £1,090–1,299, £270; £1,300–1,499, £300; £1,500 and over, £350.
2. (E)=Efficiency bar at £.....
- (a) Special entry points for professionally qualified officers at £610, £650, £770.
- (b) Upper segment A1 1,130; A2 1,090; A3 1,050, A4 1,290.
- (c) Non-specialists × 40—1,290; 1,290; 1,290; 1,350 × 40—1,470; 1,500.
- (d) One scale in two sections.
- (e) Entry point varies according to educational qualification.

TABLE 14C. EXPATRIATION PAY, 1953

Salary	Under 570	570—770	771— 1,089	1,090— 1,299	1,300— 1,499	1,500 and over
Expatriation Pay ...	150	180	240	270	300	350

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS NORTHERN AREAS, 1950-1953

<i>Department</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Functional category</i>			
						<i>Adminis- trative and executive</i>	<i>Profes- sional and technical</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Others (a)</i>
Total	...	...	...	1953	1,292 (21)	458	515 (19)	108	211 (2)
				1952	1,290 (19)	459	495 (17)	122	214 (2)
				1951	1,303 (18)	448	474 (17)	166	215 (1)
				1950	1,306 (14)	488	456 (13)	172	190 (1)
Administration	...	...	...	1953	575	420	—	78	77
				1952	591	423	—	92	76
				1951	625	419	—	130	76
				1950	667	459	—	135	73
Agriculture	...	...	...	1953	20	2	16	—	2
				1952	18	2	15	—	1
				1951	18	1	16	—	1
				1950	10	1	8	—	1
Education	...	...	...	1953	127 (10)	2	119 (10)	3	3
				1952	121 (10)	2	113 (10)	3	3
				1951	110 (10)	1	108 (10)	—	1
				1950	108 (6)	1	106 (6)	—	1
Forestry	...	...	...	1953	23	1	17	—	5
				1952	17	1	14	—	2
				1951	17	1	14	—	2
				1950	20	1	19	—	—
Judicial	...	...	...	1953	38	23	—	12	3
				1952	40	22	—	12	6
				1951	44	15	—	14	15
				1950	46	15	—	18	13
Medical and Health	...	...	...	1953	49 (7)	1	37 (5)	1	10 (2)
				1952	47 (5)	1	35 (3)	1	10 (2)
				1951	36 (5)	1	29 (4)	—	6 (1)
				1950	37 (5)	1	28 (4)	—	8 (1)
Police	...	...	...	1953	213	1	141	—	71
				1952	211	1	137	—	73
				1951	210	1	138	—	71
				1950	190	1	136	—	53
Prisons	...	...	...	1953	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
				1952	129 (4)	—	126 (4)	3	—
				1951	127 (3)	—	123 (3)	4	—
				1950	123 (3)	—	121 (3)	2	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS NORTHERN AREAS, 1950-1953 (continued)

Department					Total	Functional category			
						Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Survey	1953	7	—	4	—	3			
	1952	8	—	5	—	3			
	1951	7	—	4	—	3			
	1950	5	—	3	—	2			
Treasury	1953	14	4	—	7	3			
	1952	14	4	—	7	3			
	1951	25	6	—	15	4			
	1950	24	6	—	14	4			
Veterinary	1953	28	2	26	—	—			
	1952	24	1	23	—	—			
	1951	21	1	20	—	—			
	1950	19	1	18	—	—			
Public Works	1953	67	2	27	4	34			
	1952	70	2	27	4	37			
	1951	63	2	22	3	36			
	1950	57	2	17	3	35			

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950-1953

Department					Total	Functional category			
						Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total	1953	910 (25)	53	332 (25)	90	435
				1952	878 (26)	51	332 (26)	89	406
				1951	821 (26)	47	309 (26)	91	374
				1950	856 (26)	49	316 (26)	95	396
Administration	...	...	1953	51	38	—	9	4
			1952	49	36	—	9	4	
			1951	45	32	—	9	4	
			1950	46	33	—	9	4	
Agriculture	...	...	1953	1	—	1	—	—
			1952	1	—	1	—	—	
			1951	1	—	1	—	—	
			1950	1	—	1	—	—	

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950-1953 (continued)

Department				Total	Functional category			
					Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Education ...	...	...	1953	177 (18)	—	177 (18)	—	—
			1952	190 (19)	—	190 (19)	—	—
			1951	206 (21)	—	206 (21)	—	—
			1950	202 (21)	—	202 (21)	—	—
Forestry ...	...	...	1953	23	—	23	—	—
			1952	23	—	23	—	—
			1951	15	—	15	—	—
			1950	22	—	22	—	—
Judicial ...	...	...	1953	328	1	—	61	266
			1952	330	1	—	60	269
			1951	328	1	—	61	266
			1950	332	1	—	63	268
Medical and Health	...	...	1953	174 (7)	—	79 (7)	—	95
			1952	173 (7)	—	79 (7)	—	94
			1951	139 (5)	—	57 (5)	—	82
			1950	159 (5)	—	55 (5)	—	104
Survey ...	...	...	1953	9	—	4	—	5
			1952	9	—	4	—	5
			1951	9	—	4	—	5
			1950	9	—	4	—	5
Treasury ...	...	...	1953	38	13	—	18	7
			1952	39	13	—	18	8
			1951	42	14	—	20	8
			1950	43	15	—	22	6
Veterinary	...	...	1953	30	—	28	1	1
			1952	13	—	12	1	—
			1951	13	—	12	1	—
			1950	13	—	12	1	—
Public Works	...	...	1953	79	1	20	1	57
			1952	51	1	23	1	26
			1951	23	—	14	—	9
			1950	29	—	20	—	9

NOTE: 1. The number of female staff included are shown in brackets.

**NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY WITHIN
TRUST TERRITORY BY DEPARTMENTS**

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1950-53

<i>Department</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total	2,202 (46)	2,168 (45)	2,124 (44)	2,162 (40)
Administration	626	640	670	713
Agriculture	21	19	19	11
Education	304 (28)	311 (29)	316 (31)	310 (27)
Forestry	46	40	32	42
Judicial	366	370	372	378
Medical and Health	223 (14)	220 (12)	175 (10)	196 (10)
Police	213	211	210	190
Prisons	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)	123 (3)
Survey	16	17	16	14
Treasury	52	53	67	67
Veterinary	58	37	34	32
Works	146	121	86	86

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1950-53

<i>Department</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total	1,292 (21)	1,290 (19)	1,303 (18)	1,306 (14)
Administration	575	591	625	667
Agriculture	20	18	18	10
Education	127 (10)	121 (10)	110 (10)	108 (6)
Forestry	23	17	17	20
Judicial	38	40	44	46
Medical and Health	49 (7)	47 (5)	36 (5)	37 (5)
Police	213	211	210	190
Prisons	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)	123 (3)
Survey	7	8	7	5
Treasury	14	14	25	24
Veterinary	28	24	21	19
Works	67	70	63	57

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950-53

<i>Department</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total	910 (25)	878 (26)	821 (26)	856 (26)
Administration	51	49	45	46
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Education	177 (18)	190 (19)	206 (21)	202 (21)
Forestry	23	23	15	22
Judicial	328	330	328	332
Medical and Health	174 (7)	173 (7)	139 (5)	159 (5)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	9	9	9	9
Treasury	38	39	42	43
Veterinary	30	13	13	13
Works	79	51	23	29

NOTE:—1. The number of females included are shown in brackets.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF,
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS
NORTHERN AREAS, 1953

Department	Functional category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other (b)
Administration	£2—2,600 (a)	—	E—G, J	K
Agriculture	D—E ...	E—J	—	H, K
Education	SA	SB—SG	F	K
Forestry	F	F—J	—	K
Judicial	D—G	—	F—H	K
Medical and Health ...	D	D—K	G	K
Police	PD, PF	PF—PL, K	—	—
Prisons	—	PF—PL	G	—
Public Works	B, D	CD, FG	F E	K
Survey	—	G	—	J
Treasury	C—D	—	E—G	K
Veterinary	D	F—J	G	K

TABLE 17B. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF,
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Department	Functional category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other (b)
Administration	£44—220 (a)	—	£53—140	£30—60
Agriculture	—	£26—45—75;	—	—
Education	—	85—15; 105— 250	—	—
Forestry	—	£53—105	—	—
Judicial	£105—135	—	£53—105	£30—60
Medical and Health ...	—	£53—140	—	£24—36
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Public Works	£225—313	£53—105	£53—105	£80—105
Survey	—	£53—140	—	£53—60
Treasury	£175—313	—	£53—140	£30—60
Veterinary	—	£53—90; 53— 105	£53—105	£30—60

NOTES:

(a) These Salaries are usually personal to the individuals concerned who are mainly Chiefs, village headmen, etc.

(b) Including labourers, messengers, etc.

TABLE 18A. LOCAL AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
NORTHERN AREAS, 1953

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point</i>	<i>Increments, maxima</i>	<i>Efficiency bars</i>
GENERAL			
Scale A 1 ...	570	× 40 — 1,290	
Grade A ...	340	× 18 — 430	
Grade B ...	156	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; × 12 — 314	(E 242)
Grade C ...	156	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; 242	(E 210)
Grade D ...	124	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 220	(E 172)
Grade E ...	124	× 8 — 172	(E 156)
Grade F ...	95	× 5 — 140	(E 110)
Grade G ...	55	× 5 — 85; 95 × 5 — 110	(E 85)
Grade H ...	55	× 5 — 85	(E 65)
Grade J ...	36	× 3 — 66	(E 48)
Grade K ...	27	× 1½ — 33; × 3 — 48	
POLICE AND PRISON			
Grade PA ...	290	× 12 — 350 (a)	
Grade PB ...	218	× 12 — 278 (a)	
Grade PC ...	194	× 6 — 218	
Grade PD ...	165	× 5 — 185	
Grade PE ...	145	× 5 — 155	
Grade PF ...	115	× 5 — 130	
Grade PG ...	98	× 4 — 110	
Grade PH ...	86	× 4 — 94	
Grade PJ ...	68	× 4 — 80	
Grade PK ...	56	× 4 — 64	
Grade PL ...	36	× 3 — 51	
EDUCATION			
Grade EA ...	124	× 8 — 180; × 10 — 230; × 12 — 314	(E 184, 172, 242)
Grade EB ...	56	60; × 6 — 84; × 8 — 180; × 10 — 220	(E 92, 124, 172)
Grade EC ...	80	× 4 — 100; × 8 — 156	(E 100)
Grade ED ...	33	36; × 4 — 60; 66	(E 48)
Grade EE ...	56	60; × 6 — 84; × 8 — 124	(E 92)

NOTE:—E..... = Efficiency bar at £.....

TABLE 18B—NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY SCALES
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Scales	Starting point	Increments, maximum, etc.	Specific qualifications required
GENERAL (a)	£	£	
Grade I	340	× 18—448	
Grade II	230	× 12—314 (b)	
Grade III	124	× 8—180 × 10—220	
Grade IV/V	55	× 5—145 (E 110)	
Grade VI a	32	× 4—40; × 5—65	
Grade VI b	30	× 4—50; × 5—65	
TEACHERS			
Graduates:—			
Table A	420	× 20—500; × 25—750	
Table B	460	× 20—500; × 25—750 ...	Teaching qualification
Table C	570	× 40—1,290	Senior staff and voluntary agencies
Trained and qualified:—			
Table D	254	× 12—326; × 18—470 ...	Yaba Diploma
Table E	210	× 10—230; × 12—362; × 18—470	U.K. Min. of Education Cert. and Froebel Cert. (2 y)
Table F	Current salary	5 increments on current scale	London Professional Cert. (OR =)
Table G	230	× 12—326; × 18—470 ...	Senior Cert.
Tables H and I ...	132	× 8—180; × 10—230; × 12—326 (c)	Higher Elementary Cert. (4 y)
Table J	100	× 6—124; × 8—180 ...	Elementary Cert. (2 y)
With ordinary schooling:—			
Table L	102	× 6—120, 128	Standard VI (OR =)
Table M	(d)	(d), (e)	Secondary IV (OR =)
Table N	56	× 4—84; × 6—114 (e), (f)	Standard VI
Table O	100	× 6—148	Special Register
Probationary:—			
Table P	40	(g)	Standard VI
Table Q	58	(h)	Secondary IV
Table R2	56	(f)	Modern II
Table (S)	44	(g)	Standard VI and Preliminary T.C. (1 y)
Trained and uncertificated:—			
Table S	94	94; × 6—124; × 8—156	Women (3 y)
Table T	132	× 8—156	School Cert. (and 2 y)
Table U	60	× 4—84; × 6—114 (f) ...	Elementary Teachers' Training College (2 y)
Table (V)	60	× 4—84; × 6—120 (f) ...	Standard VI and Preliminary Teachers T.C.
Intermediate degree:—			
Table V	156	× 8—180; × 10—230; × 12—266 (j)	(or equivalent qualification)

ABBREVIATIONS

E = Efficiency Bar at point. T.C. = Training College. (y) = Training period— in years. Cert. = Certificate. (OR =) = Or equivalent.

- NOTES:
- (a) Grades I–V are equivalent to Government scales as follows:—I = D3; II = D2; III = D1; IV–V = G1–4.
 - (b) Alternative scale for former direct entrants:—(£) 164. 164 × 8—180; × 10—230 etc.
 - (c) Two separate scales; starting point for Table I £156 (Cambridge School Certificate and 2 y). Women spend two years at starting point.
 - (d) Not yet determined when table compiled.
 - (e) Uncertificated “C” Teachers.
 - (f) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £8 higher.
 - (g) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £12 higher.
 - (h) Starting point for Miller Grade II is £6 higher.
 - (j) First increment on completion of 2 years’ teaching.

III. JUSTICE

Introductory Note

As may be seen from the report, there are many varieties of Courts in the Trust Territory or affecting it, the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Stipendiary Magistrates Courts, Administrative Officers acting judicially as Magistrates in their own areas, Chiefs and Alkalis, and benches of lay judges in certain areas. It is difficult to get consistent and reliable information on indigenous courts, since their methods and procedures are traditional rather than formal. The tables in this appendix will be expanded in subsequent reports, so as to cover the Questionnaire more fully.

TABLE 19. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON KNOWN TO THE AUTHORITIES, 1953

<i>Crimes of violence</i>						<i>Cases in 1953</i>		
						<i>Total</i>	<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	4,092	2,270	1,822
Infanticides	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other criminal homicides	...	...	...	...	...	2,328	1,218	1,110
Assaults with violence	...	...	...	...	...	2,337	1,216	1,121
Robberies or burglaries (not involving assault)	...	...	...	...	...	1,727	1,036	691

NOTE:—1. Figures for past years are not available.

TABLE 20. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN AREAS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1950 TO 1953

Number, sex, disposal or sentence			Total	Crime or offence charged							
				Criminal offences					Other offences		
				Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and byelaws	Master and servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH:—											
Total ...	1953	2,461	35	17	422	394	614	154	75	750	
	1952	2,506	11	28	428	777	523	215	54	470	
	1951	1,810	19	6	466	322	295	469	106	127	
	1950	1,541	9	2	406	292	440	324	30	38	
Females ...	1953	59	4	2	17	9	10	—	—	17	
	1952	78	—	1	28	17	17	—	—	15	
	1951	16	—	—	11	2	3	—	—	—	
	1950	14	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	2	
Males ...	1953	2,412	31	15	405	385	614	154	75	733	
	1952	2,428	11	27	400	760	506	215	54	455	
	1951	1,794	19	6	455	320	292	469	106	127	
	1950	1,527	9	2	396	290	440	324	30	36	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:											
Discharged ...	1953	704	17	5	118	132	193	24	24	191	
	1952	552	3	11	91	231	100	30	9	77	
	1951	189	1	—	31	36	46	49	10	16	
	1950	223	1	2	76	28	79	32	5	—	
Sent for trial ...	1953	23	6	9	7	—	—	1	—	—	
	1952	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	1951	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	1950	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summary conviction	1953	1,734	12	3	297	262	421	129	51	559	
	1952	1,948	7	13	337	546	423	184	45	393	
	1951	1,614	18	—	435	285	249	420	96	111	
	1950	1,317	7	—	330	264	364	292	25	35	
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:											
Imprisonment ...	1953	601	6	—	109	178	227	26	23	32	
	1952	873	5	10	127	374	257	19	13	68	
	1951	651	14	—	164	208	112	68	66	19	
	1950	514	7	—	143	148	152	48	16	—	
Whipping ...	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1951	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	1950	25	—	—	3	10	10	2	—	—	
Fine ...	1953	987	5	3	143	51	166	95	23	501	
	1952	916	1	1	175	129	130	157	26	297	
	1951	678	2	—	205	31	88	254	23	75	
	1950	665	—	—	141	87	160	238	7	32	
Bound over ...	1953	146	1	—	45	33	28	8	5	26	
	1952	159	1	2	35	43	36	8	6	28	
	1951	283	2	—	65	46	48	98	7	17	
	1950	113	—	—	43	19	42	4	2	3	

TABLE 21.—JUVENILES CHARGED AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN SOUTHERN AREAS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1950 TO 1953

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged							
		Criminal offences					Other offences		
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH									
Total 1953	28	—	—	5	11	5	5	—	2
1952	23	—	—	6	12	—	5	—	—
1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—
1950	45	—	—	13	26	6	—	—	—
Females 1953	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
1952	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
1950-1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males 1953	24	—	—	3	11	3	5	—	2
1952	17	—	—	6	9	—	2	—	—
1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—
1950	45	—	—	13	26	6	—	—	—
DISPOSAL OF CASES:									
Discharged 1953	10	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
1952	9	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—
1951	16	—	—	12	3	1	—	—	—
1950	7	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—
Summary conviction	1953	18	—	3	7	5	1	—	2
	1952	14	—	5	8	—	1	—	—
	1951	23	—	9	4	4	1	5	—
	1950	38	—	12	24	2	—	—	—
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON									
SUMMARY CONVICTION:									
Imprisonment 1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1950-1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping 1953	15	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	1
1952	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1951	16	—	—	8	3	3	—	2	—
1950	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Fine 1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1952	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
1951	5	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over 1953	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1952	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
1951	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1950	27	—	—	12	13	2	—	—	—

TABLE 22. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE SUPREME COURT, 1950 TO 1953

Total Disposal or Sentence				Total	Crime—or offence					
					Man- slaughter	Homi- cide	Offences against		Other crimes	
							the person	property		
TOTAL DEALT WITH:										
	1953	...		9	1	—	—	5	3	
	1952	...		4	—	1	3	—	—	
	1951	...		34	2	5	—	14	13	
	1950	...		42	2	3	9	2	26	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Acquitted	1953	...	...	4	—	—	—	3	1
	1952	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	12	—	4	—	3	5
	1950	...	...	7	—	2	1	1	3
Convicted	1953	...	...	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952	...	...	3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951	...	...	22	2	1	—	11	8
	1950	...	...	35	2	1	8	1	23
SENTENCES IMPOSED:										
Death	1953	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	1950	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prison	1953	...	...	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952	...	...	3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951	...	...	13	1	—	—	10	2
	1950	...	...	34	2	—	8	1	23
Whipping	1953	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine	1953	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	7	1	—	—	—	6
	1950	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over	1953	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
	1950	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE 23. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
OFFENCE:					
Total	11,159	9,848	9,687	8,152	8,377
Robbery, burglary, etc. ...	1,727	1,503	1,556	1,216	1,433
Theft of livestock or farm produce ...	896	635	739	608	661
Wounding or assault	1,910	2,038	2,114	1,610	1,808
Disturbing the peace	828	592	489	623	122
Adultery	633	387	434	289	375
Witchcraft or juju	—	86	143	133	133
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders ...	1,678	1,717	1,550	858	1,033
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	760	518	536	463	200
Other offences	2,727	2,372	2,126	2,352	2,612
PENALTY IMPOSED					
Total	8,846	8,331	7,555	6,840	7,198
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	43	29	45	18	33
6 to 12 months	236	189	257	171	134
1 to 5 months	1,223	940	892	697	917
Under 1 month	434	454	288	235	270
Fine:					
Over £5	689	77	75	106	93
Not over £5	5,689	6,150	5,665	5,177	5,335
Whipping	41 (a)	28 (a)	71 (a)	60	88
Other penalties	491	464	262	376	328

NOTE: (a) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi Market.

TABLE 24. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, BY AREAS—1953

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>	<i>Trust Territory within</i>		
			<i>Adamawa</i>	<i>Benue</i>	<i>Bornu</i>
OFFENCE					
Total	2,753	3,508	3,196	50	1,652
Robbery, burglary, etc. ...	119	572	835	4	197
Theft of livestock or farm produce	108	405	204	—	179
Wounding or assault	347	347	774	12	430
Disturbing the peace	28	88	712	—	—
Adultery	275	315	—	1	42
Witchcraft or juju	—	—	—	—	—
Contravention of N.A. Rules and Orders	402	355	215	33	673
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	259	500	1	—	—
Other offences	1,215	926	455	—	131
PENALTY IMPOSED					
Total	2,483	2,469	2,459	55	1,380
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	—	—	4	—	39
6 to 12 months	5	18	74	—	139
1 to 5 months	215	244	526	1	237
Under 1 month	80	210	92	—	52
Fine:					
Over £5	20	570	62	—	37
Not over £5	1,672	1,427	1,660	54	876
Whipping	—	—	41 (a)	—	—
Other penalties	491	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi Market.

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Introductory Note

Improved methods of recording, analysing, and estimating the revenue and expenditure attributable to the Trust Territory were introduced at the beginning of 1952-53. Although it is not possible to provide exact figures for the finances of an area which is not administered altogether independently of Nigeria, the resulting estimates are rather more exact than those for earlier years.

Government Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure are analysed below in much the same detail as last year. Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure on Development are analysed in greater detail than before.

To display the significance of the latest figures of revenue and expenditure more plainly, the figures for 1951-52 have been revised to correspond with those for 1952-53, taking into account information which has become available since the last report was compiled.

Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan is not included in departmental estimates; in the main these estimates represent the ordinary—or recurrent—expenditure of departments. Expenditure on Development and Welfare schemes is analysed in a separate table.

It is not possible to provide any meaningful tables on the Public Debt and the Capital Position of the Trust Territory. As past Reports have shown, until the financial year 1949-50, Government expenditure attributable to the Trust Territory was consistently higher than the corresponding attributable revenue. Since then all surpluses have been set aside for expenditure on the Trust Territory's capital development—and used mainly for road construction.

Thus no part of the government's revenue equalisation funds, or other reserves, has ever been attributable to the Trust Territory. Nor would it be realistic to set down in figures the Trust Territory's (attributable) share of the public debt. The benefit of capital works is often felt only indirectly; and it would be impossible to guess how far the present level of public debt might be associated with the considerable deficits incurred in administering the territory in the past.

TABLE 25. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1944-45 TO 1953-54

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference:— Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated from 1944-45
1953-54(a) ...	(1,100,000)	(1,500,000)	(— 400,000)	(— 860,000)
1952-53(b) ...	1,994,000	1,832,000	+ 162,000	— 460,000
1951-52(c) ...	1,402,000	1,388,000	+ 14,000	— 622,000
1950-51(d) ...	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	— 636,000
1949-50(d) ...	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	— 720,000
1948-49... ..	519,000	647,000	— 128,000	— 885,000
1947-48... ..	301,000	541,000	— 240,000	— 757,000
1946-47... ..	241,000	471,000	— 230,000	— 517,000
1945-46... ..	183,000	332,000	— 149,000	— 287,000
1944-45... ..	167,000	305,000	— 138,000	— 138,000

NOTES:
(a) Forecast, excluding self-balancing expenditure from the Cameroons Road Fund.
(b) Subject to revision.
(c) Not yet fully revised. Final figures will be given in next year's appendices.
(d) Revised.

TABLE 26. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53

Source	Revenue	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	Per cent.
GRAND TOTAL	1,995,000	100·0
1. Customs and Excise	751,000	37·7
2. Direct Taxes	694,000	34·8
3. Licences	22,000	1·1
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court, etc.	15,000	0·8
6. Marine	9,000	0·5
7. Posts and Telegraphs	22,000	1·1
8. Water, etc.	(b)	(b)
9. Earnings of Government Departments	30,000	1·5
10. Rents	8,000	0·4
11. Interest	(b)	(b)
12. Reimbursements	11,000	0·6
13. Miscellaneous... ..	13,000	0·7
Total	1,576,000	79·0
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	112,000	5·6
Cameroons Road Fund	296,000	14·8
Other reimbursements (a)	11,000	0·6
Total	419,000	21·0

NOTES:
1. Figures are subject to revision.
(a) For details see Table 29, Note (a).
(b) Less than £500 on 0·1 per cent.

**TABLE 27. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1952-53**

£ thousand

<i>Source</i>	1952-3 (a)	1951-2 (b)	1950-1 (c)	1949-50 (c)	1948-9	1947-8
TOTAL	1,955	1,402	1,145	1,045	519	301
Income Tax on individuals ...	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share ...	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other revenue (d)	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTES:

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not yet fully revised. Final figures will be given in next year's appendices.

(c) Revised.

(d) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 28. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53**

<i>Head and Description, 1952-53</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>Actual (a)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£ 1,832,100	Per cent. 100
GRAND TOTAL (b)		
1. Public Debt	25,200	1.4
2. The Governor	2,900	0.2
3. Administrator-General	800	—
4. Agriculture	25,400	1.4
5. Audit	2,300	0.1
6. Aviation	6,600	0.4
7. Chemistry	500	—
8. Colliery	—	—
9. Commerce and Industries	800	—
10. Co-operative Societies	5,600	0.3
11. Customs and Excise	30,200	1.6
12. Education	158,000	8.6
13. Electricity (c)	100	—
14. Executive	7,400	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services... ..	12,000	0.7
16. Forestry	16,000	0.9
17. Geological Survey	2,400	0.1
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	7,900	0.4
20. Labour	5,800	0.3

TABLE 28. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53 (continued)

Head and Description, 1952-53	Expenditure	
	Actual (a)	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands	1,900	0·1
22. Legal	2,100	0·1
23. Legislature	10,900	0·6
24. Marine	9,300	0·5
25. Marketing and Exports	10,800	0·6
26. Medical	126,500	6·9
27. Meteorological	3,600	0·2
28. Military and Defence	54,600	3·0
29. Mines	—	—
30. Secretariat	15,900	0·9
31. Miscellaneous (b)	113,700	6·2
32. Pensions and Gratuities	59,800	3·3
33. Police	87,400	4·8
34. Posts and Telegraphs	39,700	2·2
35. Printing and Stationery	10,900	0·6
36. Prisons	26,700	1·5
37. Public Relations	5,300	2·9
38. Public Works... ..	41,800	2·3
39. Public Works Recurrent—Works	116,900	6·4
40. Public Works Recurrent—Maintenance	42,800	2·4
41. Public Works Extraordinary	43,600	2·4
42. Statistics	5,000	2·7
43. Subventions	49,200	2·7
44. Survey... ..	13,400	0·7
45. Treasury	9,700	0·5
46. Veterinary	15,800	0·9
47. Administration	90,000	0·5
Total	1,320,200	72·1
48. Development and Welfare	156,500	8·5
Appendix I, Expenditure... ..	48,400	2·6
Cameroons Road Fund, etc. (d)	307,000	16·8
Total	511,900	27·9

NOTES:

- (a) Subject to revision.
- (b) Excluding £196,000 to Cameroons Fund.
- (c) Excluding £47,000 expended by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.
- (d) Including sundry other reimbursable projects detailed in Table 29, Note (a).

**TABLE 29. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON THE DEVELOPMENT
AND WELFARE PLAN, ETC., ATTRIBUTABLE TO
TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-53**

£

<i>Project</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Source</i>		
		<i>Nigerian current revenue</i>	<i>Nigerian "Loan" and Renewals funds</i>	<i>Re- imbursed by C.D. & W., etc. (a)</i>
TOTAL	559,700	44,500	96,200	419,000
C.D. AND W. PROJECTS				
A Agriculture	24,400	3,800	—	20,600
B Broadcasting	8,100	4,500	—	3,600
C Building staff, plant, etc. (b)	6,300	1,600	—	4,700
D Community development	5,700	5,700	—	—
E Development officers	1,300	—	—	1,300
F Education—General	4,900	1,200	—	3,700
G Education—Technical	35,100	8,800	—	26,300
H Nigerian College of Technology (c)	3,800	3,800	—	—
I Fisheries	400	100	—	300
J Forestry	—	—	—	—
K Launch services	—	—	—	—
L Leprosy control	3,300	800	—	2,500
M Marine staff	—	—	—	—
N Medical services	22,700	5,700	—	17,000
O Meteorological services	100	—	—	100
P Preliminary investigations	100	100	—	—
Q Rural Training Centre (c)	1,000	300	—	700
R Social welfare	100	100	—	—
S Textile	100	—	—	100
T Veterinary	5,100	1,600	—	3,500
U Rural water supplies	19,000	1,900	—	17,100
V Rural water supplies—Geological	300	—	—	300
W Major industrial projects	—	—	—	—
X University College Teaching Hospital	—	—	—	—
Y Yellow-fever and Smallpox—vaccine production	700	700	—	—
Z Research	6,700	2,000	—	4,700
N2 Medical Field Units	7,300	1,800	—	5,500
ADVANCE LOAN PROJECTS AND RENEWALS				
Urban water supplies (b)	6,400	—	6,400	—
Roads	39,800	—	39,800	—
Railway development	800	—	800	—
Colliery (proving coal reserves)	800	—	800	—
Coals and lignite (Research)	600	—	600	—
Electricity	46,500	—	46,500	—
Marine renewals	1,200	—	1,200	—
P.W.D. Sawmill renewals	100	—	100	—
REIMBURSEMENTS				
Gwoza resettlement scheme	2,600	—	—	2,600
Groundnut road maintenance	400	—	—	400
Cameroons roads	296,300	—	—	296,300
Co-operative development... ..	7,700	—	—	7,700

NOTES:

(a) Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Other sources included the Cocoa Marketing Board (£11,300), the Groundnut Marketing Board (£400), the Northern Region Production Development Board (£2,600), the Cameroons Road Fund (£296,300) and the Eastern Region Production Development Board (£7,700).

(b) Share of costs of plant and equipment.

(c) Share of recurrent costs.

REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY SOURCE

TABLE 30. TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

Source	1953-54 (a)	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total revenue	374,300	382,200	318,100	271,900	207,500
Total ordinary revenue	346,900	362,700	303,500	244,500	200,900
General tax	184,600	187,100	164,200	130,600	119,000
Jangali	75,100	80,500	69,700	58,600	50,800
Native courts	23,600	24,400	21,200	20,000	15,400
Interest	4,800	4,300	3,400	2,300	2,700
Miscellaneous	21,400	33,600	20,300	18,800	4,000
Grants	37,400	32,800	24,700	14,200	9,000
Trade and industry	1,300	1,200	300	100	300
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	26,100	18,300	14,300	27,300	6,300

TABLE 30A. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

Total revenue	157,600	180,100	150,200	142,900	98,800
Total ordinary revenue	152,500	169,000	138,100	118,800	98,000
General tax	80,300	78,000	71,500	59,100	56,200
Jangali	28,800	30,000	22,700	20,700	19,700
Native courts	17,200	17,700	15,400	14,900	12,500
Interest	1,600	1,300	1,200	800	1,000
Miscellaneous	16,600	29,400	17,500	16,200	2,800
Grants	8,000	12,600	9,800	7,100	5,800
Trade and industry	700	600	—	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	4,400	10,500	12,100	24,100	800

TABLE 30B. NORTHERN AREAS, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

Total revenue	216,700	202,100	167,900	129,000	108,700
Total ordinary revenue	194,400	193,700	165,400	125,700	102,900
General tax	104,300	109,100	92,700	71,500	62,800
Jangali	46,300	50,500	47,000	37,900	31,100
Native courts	6,400	6,700	5,800	5,100	2,900
Interest	3,200	3,000	2,200	1,500	1,700
Miscellaneous	4,800	4,200	2,800	2,600	1,200
Grants	29,400	20,200	14,900	7,100	3,200
Trade and industry	600	600	300	100	300
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	21,700	7,800	2,200	3,200	5,500

NOTE: (a) Native Authority Approved Financial Estimates prepared before the end of previous year (1952-53).

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31A. TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1953-54 (a)	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total expenditure	351,000	329,300	250,800	225,200	217,300
Total Ordinary expenditure ...	284,400	285,800	209,300	180,300	155,000
Administration	41,200	36,600	34,400	30,000	29,000
Agriculture	10,700	7,400	3,400	2,700	2,000
N.A. funds	4,400	4,400	4,600	2,300	2,200
Education	48,900	38,500	28,400	24,100	21,600
Forestry	7,100	6,000	4,600	4,000	3,200
Judicial	29,600	26,600	22,800	22,600	22,000
Medical and health	29,800	25,200	21,500	17,500	13,600
Miscellaneous	26,100	47,200	29,200	21,000	13,900
Pensions	1,200	1,600	1,300	1,300	1,200
Police	14,400	12,200	9,600	8,500	6,900
Prisons	9,700	19,500	7,200	7,100	6,500
Survey	1,000	1,800	1,000	700	600
Treasury	9,700	8,100	7,500	6,400	6,200
Veterinary	7,000	6,400	4,000	3,600	2,400
Works, recurrent	43,600	44,300	29,800	28,500	23,700
Recoverable expenditure ...	11,000	12,000	8,400	12,000	18,200
Trade and industry	600	500	200	100	200
Works, extraordinary	55,000	31,000	32,900	32,800	43,900

NOTE: (a) 1953-54 figures are advance estimates made before the end of the financial year 1952-53.

TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

TABLE 31C. NORTHERN AREAS, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

NOTE: 1. 1953-54 figures are advance estimates made before the end of the financial year 1952-53.

V. TAXATION

Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Companies pay tax at 9s. in the £ on their net profits and only four or five companies are affected. Individual non-Africans pay tax either on a sliding-scale or at a flat rate; the details are set out in the tables.

It is not possible to say how many persons working in the Trust Territory pay income tax. Nor would it be easy to determine the number, since this tax is not locally assessed, and non-Africans are constantly moving into or out of Trust Territory on posting, transfer, or leave.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation tax on able-bodied adult males and a tax on cattle (long-horned only). The bulk of these taxes is retained by the local authority: only a very small amount is paid over to the Central Government.

The capitation tax is a minimum figure. Persons with substantial cash incomes pay rather more, usually on a progressive scale. Details of rates and numbers of taxpayers, together with the average and total amounts of tax paid are given in the tables.

There are no indirect local taxes. The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. ad valorem on exports, and 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; printed matter; scientific apparatus, tools, agricultural and industrial equipment; raw materials for local industries; bitumen; bags and containers; all (except road) vehicles, aviation fuel; and goods for government, the armed forces, medical institutions and the University College of Ibadan. There are no transit duties.

INCOME TAX

NOTE

Company tax is payable at 9 shillings in the £ on the profits. New Companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first six years of operation.

Individual or personal income tax is payable only by non-Africans. Tax is paid:—

EITHER

- (a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a progressive scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings in the £.

OR

- (b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax.

RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON ASSESSABLE ANNUAL INCOME
TABLE 32A. INCOME TAX—SLIDING SCALE

Part of income	First	Next £									
	£200	£200	£200	£200	£400	£800	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£5,000	There-after
Tax payable on each £	4½d.	9d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	3s.	4s. 6d.	6s.	7s. 6d.	9s.	11s. 3d.	15s.
Percentage	1·9	3·8	5·6	7·5	15·0	22·5	30·0	37·5	45·0	56·3	75·0

NOTE 1. Assessable income excludes reliefs and deductions.

TABLE 32B. INCOME TAX—RELIEFS ALLOWABLE IN COMPUTING ASSESSABLE INCOME

Category of relief	Amount allowable	Remarks
Woman's income	£200	Absolutely exempt.
Maintained wife	£200	For one wife only.
Maintained children	£40	For up to 4 children under 16—or still full time students, apprentices, etc.
Children maintained and educated outside Nigeria	up to £210	Supplementary allowance for up to 4 children—actual expenses in excess of £40.
Dependent relative	£100	One only relative's annual income not over £150.
Pension and Provident Contributions; Life Assurance Payments up to 10 per cent. of capital value	Actual amount	Limit 1/5th of income or £1,000, whichever is less.

TABLE 32C. INCOME TAX—AMOUNT PAYABLE ACCORDING TO TAXPAYER'S INCOME AND FAMILY STATUS

£

Taxpayer's status and/or dependents	Tax (on gross income, less deductions, of £)						
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000
Single woman	7	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Single man	10	60	148	255	1,290	3,934	10,965
Married—no children	9	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Married—2 children:—							
All in Nigeria	9	28	89	197	1,164	3,776	10,755
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	35	97	975	3,540	10,440
Married—4 children:—							
Wife and 2 children in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	81	941	3,495	10,380
All in Nigeria	9	22	40	174	1,128	3,731	10,695
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	38	784	3,259	10,065

NOTE 1. Deductions consist mainly of private travel expenses.

(a) Assuming maximum reliefs are allowable.

TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Belel	18 6	18 6	873	900
Gurumpawa	18 5	18 5	2,392	2,600
Nassarawo	18 6	18 6	7,434	8,000
Sugu	18 6	18 6	3,337	3,600
Yebbi	18 5	18 5	1,199	1,300
Cubanawa	16 6	16 6	9,048	10,900
Gashaka	12 6	12 6	1,377	2,200
Holma	18 5	18 5	1,190	1,300
Madagali	16 9	16 9	6,963	8,300
Mambila	10 4	10 4	4,211	8,400
Maiha	17 3	17 3	2,853	3,300
Mubi	16 8	16 8	13,905	16,400
Toungo	16 11	16 11	2,082	2,400
Uba	17 7	17 7	1,076	1,300
Verre	6 10	6 10	304	900
Zummo	18 4	18 4	357	400

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Kentu	7 0	7 0	260	700
Ndoro	7 0	7 0	298	900
Tigon	7 0	7 0	555	1,600

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax rate</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Bama	18 2	18 2	9,448	10,400
Gajibo	18 0	18 0	2,563	2,800
Gulumba	16 11	16 11	5,506	6,500
Gumsu	17 2	17 2	3,614	4,200
Gwoza	10 10	10 10	9,221	16,800
Ngala	18 1	18 1	4,397	4,800
Rann Kala Balge	15 10	15 10	5,643	7,000
Woloji	17 4	17 4	5,367	6,200
Other districts	16 1	16 1	245	300

TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33D. BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax rates</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Bamenda	7 0 8 0 10 0	} 8 9	20,993	48,400
Nkambe	6 0 7 6	} 6 2	5,250	16,900
Wum	5 0 6 6 7 0 8 0	} 7 9	6,549	16,500

TABLE 33E. CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax rates</i>	<i>Average tax paid</i>	<i>Total tax paid</i>	<i>Number of taxpayers</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Kumba District	8 0 10 0 11 0 12 0	} 7 8	10,619	26,900
Mamfe District	8 0 10 0 12 0	} 10 7	11,875	22,500
Victoria District	10 0	11 9	19,422	33,000

TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1953

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
								s.	d.
First	£72 (£1-72)	...	...	...	...	...	...		4
Next	£327 (£73-400)	...	...	...	...	...	...		6
„	£300 (£401-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
„	£300 (£701-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
								s.	d.
First	£700 (£1-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...		4½
Next	£100 (£701-800)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
„	£100 (£801-900)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
„	£100 (£901-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
„	£100 (£1,001-1,100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
„	£100 (£1,101-1,200)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
„	£100 (£1,201-1,300)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
„	£200 (£1,301-1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
„	£100 (£1,501-1,600)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
„	£400 (£1,601-2,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
„	£1,000 (£2,001-3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
„	£1,000 (£3,001-4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
„	£5,000 (£4,001-9,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Exceeding	£9,000 (£9,001 upwards)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0

NOTE: 1. The rates of Table 34A are applicable to those areas of Trust Territory lying within Benue Province but, as none of its population receives an ascertainable cash income of more than £72, only the rates of Table 33B apply in practice.

TABLE 35. TAX (JANGALI) PAYABLE ON LONG-HORNED CATTLE, 1953

		<i>Northern areas</i>	<i>Southern areas</i>
		s. d.	s. d.
Rate of tax per head of cattle	... ..	3 6	3 0

NOTE: 1. The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables (Nos. 30, 30A and 30B).

VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency is used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory (and indeed in all British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories throughout West Africa). In the whole of the Trust Territory there is only a single local branch of a bank—that of the British Bank of British West Africa at Victoria. In such circumstances “Banking Statistics” could not be produced without disclosing private and confidential information, and would in any case be meaningless.

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VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Introductory Note

As the territory is not separately administered, and much of the internal and external trade is across the common land frontier with Nigeria, it is impossible to compute any estimate of the Trust Territory's balance of payments, or to assess the net movement of currency.

It also follows that there can be no comprehensive statistics of imports and exports: but since the main exports either leave through Trust Territory ports or are officially examined in the area where they are produced, it is possible to assess total production for export, and details are given in subsequent appendices. As there has been no census of distribution, figures of the number of trading establishments in the territory are not available.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS

TABLE 36. AGGREGATE TRADE, 1946 TO 1953

£

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
1953	1,617,800	—	1,617,800	5,571,900
1952	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,943,600
1951	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600
1950	934,400	—	934,400	2,708,600
1949	673,800	—	673,800	2,403,700
1948	397,200	...	...	1,787,000
1947	154,900	...	...	939,400
1946	112,700	...	...	330,000

TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1949 TO 1953

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
IMPORTS: TOTAL	1,617·8	1,967·1	1,182·7	934·4	673·8
Food, drink, and tobacco:	222·9	130·9	122·7	75·2	75·0
Food	124·9	84·2	84·9	49·7	50·8
Drink	97·3	46·3	37·1	21·6	20·8
Tobacco	0·7	0·4	0·7	3·9	3·4
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	22·8	36·7	17·1	7·0	2·3
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,372·1	1,799·5	1,042·9	852·2	595·9
Textiles	109·7	129·8	161·0	91·8	88·8
Metal goods	935·0	1,056·5	365·0	506·2	286·4
Miscellaneous manufactures ...	327·4	613·2	516·9	254·2	220·7
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	0·6
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	5,543·8	3,916·0	3,531·7	2,692·5	2,400·7
Food, drink, and tobacco	4,669·0	3,087·2	2,755·9	2,358·5	2,249·3
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	874·8	828·8	775·7	334·0	149·9
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	—	—	0·1	—	—
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	1·5

**TABLE 38. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1949 TO 1953—VALUES AND QUANTITIES**

<i>Commodity</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
COCOA:					
Value, £ thousand	1,611	847	572	605	305
Quantity, long tons	6,360	3,070	2,320	3,020	2,150
„ (metric tons)	(6,460)	(3,120)	(2,360)	(2,970)	(2,120)
FRESH BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	3,005	2,211	2,154	1,745	1,935
Quantity, long tons	90,360	72,980	71,800	57,000	64,950
„ (metric tons)	(91,810)	(74,150)	(72,960)	(57,950)	(64,930)
DRIED BANANAS:					
Value, £ thousand	26	27	28	7	11
Quantity, long tons	230	230	230	80	180
„ (metric tons)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(80)	(180)
PALM KERNELS:					
Value, £ thousand	254	96	71	53	30
Quantity, long tons	4,570	1,570	1,220	1,193	674
„ (metric tons)	(4,570)	(1,590)	(1,240)	(1,170)	(660)
PALM OIL:					
Value, £ thousand	192	283	188	...	...
Quantity, long tons	2,760	2,720	1,850	...	...
„ (metric tons)	(2,830)	(2,760)	(1,850)	(...)	(...)
RUBBER:					
Value, £ thousand	337	418	489	116	118
Quantity, long tons	2,040	1,540	1,570	1,240	1,270
„ (metric tons)	(2,070)	(1,560)	(1,590)	(1,260)	(1,250)

NOTE: (1) The original values for 1950, 1951 and 1952 were afterwards revised.

**TABLE 39. IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1949 TO 1953—VALUES** £ thousand

<i>Commodity</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	79·8	36·8	26·5	15·8	15·4
Salt, other than table salt	10·4	12·4	9·1	6·5	6·6
Flour, wheaten	29·4	19·8	21·3	12·7	—
Cotton piece-goods	50·0	70·2	74·6	46·1	49·1
Medicines and drugs	10·3	9·6	13·2	6·9	5·9
Cement	72·3	120·3	95·0	41·8	22·5
Paints and colours	9·8	28·1	9·8	12·5	6·0
Fertilisers... ..	99·7	283·4	149·0	90·9	108·5
Tools, implements and instru- ments	31·4	37·9	12·6	12·9	13·1
Machinery and parts thereof ...	165·1	166·6	138·0	77·4	58·0
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Buckets, pails and basins	11·5	10·1	11·4	10·3	6·1
Other hollow-ware	21·1	100·1	8·2	15·5	6·9
Building and mining materials	63·7	118·8	28·4	13·5	—
Railway materials	16·5	27·3	2·5	11·8	17·5
Other iron and steel manufac- tures	150·1	167·2	72·4	63·5	30·0
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	15·4	45·8	7·8	20·1	20·2
Railway wagons and parts	25·7	15·5	19·6	1·7	16·6
Private cars	33·1	35·0	32·9	26·7	—
Commercial vehicles	5·3	14·6	16·8	36·8	—
Chassis with engines	69·9	77·3	11·4	...	...
Cycles	35·2	21·3	13·3	14·7	6·1
Ships and boats	76·8	12·5	·8	103·3	—

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1949 TO 1953

£ thousand

<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
IMPORTS—Total	1,617·8	1,967·7	1,182·7	934·4	673·8
Total—British Countries ...	1,357·4	1,547·7	934·5	747·3	452·4
United Kingdom	1,342·0	1,538·1	911·3	741·4	447·9
Other British Countries ...	15·4	9·6	23·2	5·9	4·5
Total—Foreign Countries ...	260·4	419·4	248·2	187·1	221·4
France	12·2	30·4	23·1	—	—
French Cameroons	3·1	1·1	—	27·9	28·5
Holland	49·7	21·9	47·2	18·6	24·3
Belgium	64·5	231·8	14·3	29·4	38·4
Germany	25·6	31·9	24·1	7·9	21·1
Italy	·9	5·6	9·5	—	—
Japan	21·2	35·9	56·1	41·3	15·0
United States of America ...	44·2	33·4	33·8	24·4	20·7
Chile	·2	—	—	13·8	19·9
Other Foreign Countries ...	38·8	27·4	40·1	23·8	53·5
EXPORTS (including Re-exports)					
Total... ..	5,571·9	3,943·6	3,553·6	2,708·6	2,403·7
United Kingdom	4,594·5(a)	3,911·5	3,526·2	2,708·4	2,402·6
Other British Countries ...	2·5(a)	—	—	·1	—
Western Germany	268·8	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	452·6	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ...	223·1(a)	32·1	27·4	·1	1·1

NOTE: (a) Excluding re-exports (value altogether at £28,100) for which the breakdown by country is not available.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1953

<i>Item and Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
IMPORTS									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	174	119	—	7	—	33	—	—	15
Cement, tons ...	7,349	7,343	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers, tons...	3,770	3,720	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery ...£	65,469	44,371	—	21,044	54	—	—	—	—
Ships and boats £	76,816	76,816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS									
Cocoa, tons ...	6,360	6,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	90,360	90,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rubber, tons ...	2,040	2,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON PRODUCTION

There are no comprehensive AGRICULTURAL statistics (Appendix VIII) for the territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. (Full details were given in the Report on the Sample Census of Agriculture, 1950–51 published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos, in 1952.) On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern areas groundnuts and long-staple cotton; in the Southern areas bananas, palm kernels, cocoa and rubber—and there are comprehensive statistics for these.

LIVESTOCK statistics (Appendix IX) must be estimates, as only long-horned cattle are taxed, and the cattle population is transhumescant. Any estimates of livestock production can only be intelligent guesses based partly on knowledge of local prices and partly on estimates of the livestock population which cannot be properly confirmed. Apart from long-horned cattle and hunting dogs, domestic animals are usually left to fend for themselves and be culled as fortune and occasion offer. In these circumstances livestock statistics must pertain as much to zoology as to farming.

FISHERIES (Appendix X) are even less susceptible to exact study. Apart from a non-commercial trawler operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation, there is very little sea fishing. Fishing in inland lakes and water ways is normal wherever it is practicable, and dried fish and shrimps are substantial items in the diet, and in internal trade. No statistics of Fisheries are available.

FORESTS (Appendix XI) in the Northern area are negligible, and the reserves there constitute only a few square miles. The Southern areas have great potentialities and there is a substantial export of timber through the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. But the bulk of forest produce—firewood, building timber, etc., are gleaned and prepared locally and no statistics of this exist.

There are no known MINERAL RESOURCES (Appendix XII) of commercial value; and consequently there is no mining in the Trust Territory.

INDUSTRY (Appendix XIII) in the sense of heavy industry or factory production does not exist in the territory. Apart from domestic crafts, like weaving, plaiting, leather work, and pottery, and services like transport and distribution, almost the sole industrial activity is the processing of primary produce for export; making palm oil and sheet rubber, drying bananas in remote areas, and tanning hides and skins. These processes are all merely ancillary to agriculture, and are carried out mainly by and for the large plantations, who also do their own building, mechanical repairs, woodwork, dairy farming, retailing, electricity generation, and transport, and operate the main port facilities.

NOTE: The Appendices referred to are those in the Questionnaire.

VIII. AGRICULTURE

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51.

Square miles

<i>Land Classification</i>	<i>Total Trust Territory</i>			<i>Provinces</i>				
	<i>All Areas</i>	<i>Northern Areas</i>	<i>Southern Areas</i>	<i>Adam- awa</i>	<i>Benue</i>	<i>Bornu</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Camer- oons</i>
AREAS								
Total ...	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(17,719)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(3)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow ...	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing ...	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES								
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.2	1.5
Under tree crops	1.3	—	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	4.3
Fallow ...	13.7	3.3	24.4	1.4	23.6	1.5	47.5	7.9
Forest Reserves	6.3	—	12.8	—	1.7	0.3	7.4	16.9
Non-agricultural	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Grazing ...	3.7	0.6	6.9	—	—	—	16.5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71.2	92.4	49.5	94.2	67.4	67.8	22.1	68.8

NOTES:

1. Based on the Sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Tree crops consist of the fruits or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51
Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam-awa	Benue	Bornu	Bamenda	Cameroon
ACREAGES								
Total (d) ...	909	412	497	(843)	(1,299)	(1,378)	400	97
Rice	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c) ...	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	106	15
Cassava	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams ...	84	5	79	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	33
Cow peas ...	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts ...	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d)								
Total	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet	5.8	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.8)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(39.7)	—	—
Maize	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams ...	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	34.0
Cow peas ...	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts ...	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

(d) Some of the totals shown in the above table exceed the figures shown opposite " Land under Farm crops " in Table 42 to the extent of the area planted with second crops.

TABLE 44. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS AND AVERAGE ACREAGE FARMED PER CULTIVATOR, 1950-51

<i>Type of Cultivator or Crop</i>	<i>Total Trust Territory</i>			<i>Provinces</i>				
	<i>All Areas</i>	<i>Northern Areas</i>	<i>Southern Areas</i>	<i>Adam- awa</i>	<i>Benue</i>	<i>Bornu</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Camer- oons</i>
NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS Total ...	268,000	149,000	119,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	41,000
Total farmers	243,000	149,000	94,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	16,000
Full-time ...	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-time ...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ACREAGE PER CULTIVATOR(b) Total ...	3.7	2.8	4.2	(4.2)	(3.4)	(4.0)	5.1	2.4
Rice ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.1)	(—)	—	0.2
Millet ...	0.2	0.3	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.6)	—	—
Guinea corn(c)	1.1	1.8	—	(2.5)	(0.9)	(1.6)	—	—
Maize(d) ...	0.9	0.2	1.7	(—)	(—)	(0.1)	2.4	0.4
Cassava ...	0.4	—	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	(—)	1.0	0.3
Yams ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.9)	(—)	—	0.2
Cocoyams ...	0.3	—	0.7	(—)	(—)	(—)	0.6	0.8
Cow peas ...	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	—
Okra ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts ...	0.2	0.2	—	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	0.1
Other farm crops	0.4	—	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	1.1	0.4

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Farmers exclude plantation workers.

(c) Including masakwa.

(d) Early and late maize.

TABLE 45. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE
OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand tons

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adam-awa	Benue	Bornu	Bamenda	Cameroons
PRODUCTION								
Total—all crop	747	206	541	(420)	(1,733)	(381)	383	158
Rice (paddy)	2	—	2	(—)	(12)	(—)	—	2
Millet (threshed)	15	15	—	(19)	(60)	(113)	—	—
Guinea Corn (threshed)(b)	84	84	—	(264)	(103)	(206)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	122	13	109	(—)	(6)	(9)	102	7
Cassava (roots)	318	23	295	(95)	(148)	(—)	235	60
Yams (tubers)	26	—	26	(—)	(1,394)	(—)	—	26
Cocoyams (roots)	113	4	109	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	63
Sweet potatoes (roots)	23	23	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	2	2	—	(5)	(5)	(6)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1	1	—	(—)	(1)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Melon (un-shelled seed)	1	1	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	9	9	—	(37)	(4)	(47)	—	—
Bambarra groundnuts (shelled)	31	31	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
YIELDS PER ACRE	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Rice (paddy) ...	584	—	584	(—)	(945)	(—)	—	513
Millet (threshed)	632	632	—	(602)	(636)	(482)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	693	693	—	(1,156)	(759)	(840)	—	—
Maize (shelled)(c)	1,208	1,080	1,215	(—)	(860)	(972)	1,230	1,087
Cassava (roots)	7,450	8,590	7,351	(8,190)	(8,364)	(—)	6,952	9,929
Yams (tubers)	7,280	—	7,280	(—)	(9,934)	(—)	—	7,053
Cocoyams (roots)	3,045	1,790	3,140	(—)	(—)	(—)	2,200	4,268
Sweet potatoes (roots)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	346	346	—	(483)	(241)	(184)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1,120	2,240	—	(—)	(318)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	100	—	112	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	116
Melon (un-shelled seed)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	560	601	368	(661)	(242)	(651)	379	231
Bambarra groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

**TABLE 46. PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1946-47 TO 1952-53**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Palm kernels</i>	<i>Palm oil</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Groundnuts (a)</i>
Buying prices:				
1952-53 £ thousands	183	575	718	397
1951-52 £ thousands	147	466	515	315
Amounts graded:				
1952-53 tons	5,440	6,490	4,300	13,140
1951-52 tons	4,330	5,830	3,090	10,350
1950-51 tons	4,730	5,020	2,070	4,870
1949-50 tons	4,310	5,440	4,610	5,400
1948-49 tons	4,420	5,160	2,390	5,400 (b)
1947-48 tons	4,400	4,870	2,450	...
1946-47 tons	3,670	4,670	1,730	...

NOTES:

1. Buying prices are estimated.

(a) Purchases, not gradings, until 1952-53.

(b) Estimated.

IX. LIVESTOCK

TABLE 47. LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1953

Estimated numbers—thousands

<i>Year or Province</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
TOTAL 1953	19·8	31·1	484·5	227·2	388·1	22·0
1952	18·0	33·0	479·0	261·0	381·0	28·0
1951	19·0	34·0	430·0	250·0	380·0	28·0
1950	14·0	30·0	400·0	200·0	370·0	28·0
1949	11·0	24·0	370·0	190·0	380·0	...
Bamenda 1953	1·3	·3	149·1	26·0	28·0	13·0
Cameroons 1953	·2	—	4·0	7·0	19·0	9·0
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:						
Adamawa 1953	2·7	10·8	218·9	81·2	200·1	—
Benue 1953	—	—	—	·4	·4	—
Bornu 1953	15·6	20·0	112·5	112·6	140·6	—

NOTE: 1. Most of these figures are estimates, excepting those for (long-horned) cattle in the Northern areas.

TABLE 48. ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY, 1953

Product	Quantity	Value
ANIMALS EXPORTED LIVING:		£
Cattle (number)	14,000	25,000
Horses (number)	3,000 (a)	30,000
Sheep (number)	10,000	15,000
Goats (number)	10,000	15,000
Poultry (number)	25,000	5,000
MEAT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION		
Beef (thousand lbs.)	5,000	240,000
Goat flesh (thousand lbs.)	350	26,250
Pork (thousand lbs.)	200	10,000
Poultry (thousand lbs.)	2,500	210,000
Milk (thousand gallons)	3,000	...
Butter (thousand lbs.)	8,500	...
Hides (lb.)	8,000	10,000
Wool and hair	—	—
Bones and horns (ton)	50	...

NOTE: (a) Includes horses in transit from the French Cameroons.

X. FISHERIES

NOTE

No statistics are available. See also the Introductory Note on Production which precedes Appendix VIII.

XI. FORESTS

TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953

Type of forest	Area
	Square miles
PRODUCTIVE OR UNPRODUCTIVE FORESTS:	
Total Area of productive forests	1,630
Area of productive forests being exploited	32
Estimated area of unproductive forests	736
MANAGED FORESTS:	
Area of forest reserves	2,366
Area of forest under regeneration schemes	279

TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY FORESTS ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1948-49 TO 1952-53

Year	Volume	Value
	cubic feet	£
1952-53	1,128,000	70,000
1951-52	774,050	65,400
1950-51	857,100	42,350
1949-50	613,500	19,450
1948-49	508,000	14,200

NOTE: 1. No statistics are available for other forest products.

XII. MINERAL RESERVES

Not applicable.

XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

NOTE

These two Appendices are not applicable to Trust Territory. See also "Introductory Note on Production" which precedes Appendix VIII.

XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

TABLE 51. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
TOTAL	45	1,723	£ 9,940	£ ...
Thrift and Credit	3	52	80	—
Thrift and Loan	3	120	4,420	—
Marketing	32	1,534	3,710	120,000
Farming	1	17	30	...
Secondaries	6	—	1,700	...

NOTES: 1. Including 2 Co-operatives in the Northern Areas of Trust Territory, viz.: 1 Thrift and Loan Society Limited with a membership of 44 and a Working Capital of £270; and 1 Consumer Society with a membership of 45, a working capital of £160, and a revenue of £670 from sales.

XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Introductory Note

This is an entirely new appendix and it has not been possible this year to assemble the whole of the data required. It is intended that future reports should include all the following tables:—

Table 52 Post offices and Mails in Trust Territory.

Table 53 Telephone and Telegraph Services in Trust Territory.

Table 54 Roads in Trust Territory, by Type.

Table 55 Vehicles licensed in Trust Territory, by Type.

Table 56 Air Transport in Trust Territory.

Table 57 Meteorological Observation Points in Trust Territory.

Table 58 Sea-borne Cargo Loaded and Unloaded at Trust Territory Ports.

Table 60 Vessels registered in Trust Territory.

Table 59 should also give fuller information next year on numbers of vessels entered and cleared. There are no Post Offices in the Northern areas; and no Public Railways or Broadcasting Stations anywhere in the Trust Territory. 100 wireless licences were issued in 1953. Passenger ships do not call at Trust Territory ports.

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MAIL, MONEY & POSTAL ORDERS
IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953

Item	Number or Value	Remarks
POST OFFICES: TOTAL... ..	6	1 in Bamenda, 5 in Cameroons; 3 offices have telephone services.
Partial facilities	—	
Full facilities (a)	6	
ESTIMATED MAIL: Letters	5,000	} Based on November count.
Registered packets	1,800	
Parcels	1,300	
MONEY ORDERS: Issued: Number	8,900	Actual figures.
Value£	147,000	
Paid: Number	2,500	
Value£	32,300	
POSTAL ORDERS: Issued: Number	48,500	Actual figures.
Value£	76,900	
Paid: Number	13,700	
Value£	13,200	
SAVINGS BANK		No statistics available.

NOTES:
(1) In future, figures for past years will also be given.
(a) Full facilities comprise:—Postal, Telegraph, Money-, and Postal-, Order Services; and the services of the Post Office Savings Bank.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1953

	Number or Mileage	Remarks
TELEPHONE SERVICE: Number of systems	3	
Mileage of wires—Local	290	
Trunk	390	
Subscribers No.	170	
Public telephones No.	3	Including Post Office call-boxes.
TELEGRAPH SERVICES: Offices No.	6	
Telegrams: Inland, despatched No.	55,000	
Foreign, received No.	1,400	
Foreign, despatched No.	2,900	
WIRELESS LICENCES: Issued No.	100	

TABLE 54. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE; & BUS ROUTES, 1953

				Mileage			
<i>Province</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>All-season</i>	<i>Dry-season</i>	<i>Tarred (a)</i>
ROADS:							
Bamenda ...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...
Cameroons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:							
Adamawa ...	...	...	...	409	66	343	...
Bornu ...	...	...	...	525	35	490	...
Benue (b) ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
BUS ROUTES:							
Bamenda ...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...
Cameroons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:							
Adamawa ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Bornu ...	...	...	...	211	35	176	—
Benue ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

NOTES:

(a) Mileage of tarred road is also included under all-season road mileage.

(b) There are no roads in the remote section of the Trust Territory within Benue Province; roads which are under construction have not yet crossed the boundary.

TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY, SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

										Numbers
Private vehicles and taxis (a)										220
Commercial vehicles (b):										
Kitcars, station-wagons, etc.										90
Lorries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Trailers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Motor cycles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tractors (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

NOTES:

(1) Statistics for the Northern areas are not available, as all licences are issued from provincial headquarters, all of which are outside Trust Territory.

(a) "Private" vehicles include all saloon cars, and all private kitcars, station-wagons, etc.

(b) "Commercial" vehicles exclude taxis, and all "private" vehicles as defined above.

(c) Tractors of all kinds licensed to pass over public roads.

TABLE 56. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, STATIONS BY TYPE, 1953

					Numbers of stations			
Province					Total	Type of Station		
						Synoptic reporting	Climatological or agricultural	Rainfall
TOTAL					86	2	4	80
Bamenda					37	—	1	36
Cameroons					28	2	1	25
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:								
Adamawa					6	—	1	5
Benue					—	—	—	—
Bornu					15	—	1	14

TABLE 57. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1949 TO 1953

			Thousand long tons					
Year			Cargo loaded			Cargo unloaded		
			Coastwise	Foreign	Total	Coastwise	Foreign	Total
1953	...	...	2	99	101	10	26	36
1952	...	...	3	84	87	11	31	42
1951	...	...	1	78	79	10	22	32
1950	...	...	—	68	68	9	18	27
1949	...	...	—	70	70	9	13	22

TABLE 58. VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1953

			Thousand net registered tons				
Nationality of vessel			Entered from ports			Cleared for ports	
			outside Nigeria	in Nigeria	Total	outside Nigeria	in Nigeria
Total			285·6	381·1	646·7	340·2	325·3
British			260·7	366·8	607·5	320·6	307·3
French			·1	—	·1	·1	—
German			·5	·3	·8	—	·8
Netherlands			1·1	·3	1·4	—	·6
Norwegian			10·1	7·6	17·7	10·1	7·0
Spanish			·6	—	·6	·6	—
Swedish			9·0	6·0	15·0	9·0	6·0
U.S.A.			3·5	—	3·5	—	3·5

XVI. COST OF LIVING

Introductory Note

Apart from the plantations in Victoria Division of Cameroons Province, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. Thus Consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour and are fairly reliable. Those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by Local Authority staff for the Administration; and it is not possible to assess their worth at present.

TABLE 59A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS
VICTORIA AND BUEA—1951 TO 1953

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and amount priced	Victoria			Buea		
		1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Beef	Pound	36	38	29	30	34	21
Fish, dried	Pound	40	38	53	41	45	46
Fish, fresh	Pound	32	26	28	—	—	—
Eggs	6	31	24	25	29	27	26
Farina	Cigarette cup=6 oz.	1½	2	2	1½	1	1
Rice... ..	=9 oz.	5½	5	5	5½	5	5
Beans	=8 oz.	3¼	3	4	3¼	4	4
Plantains	12	12	15	14	7	9	10
Cocoyam	6 medium	21	22	18	13	20	15
Palm oil	bottle=24 oz.	14	14	13	17	19	17
Tomatoes	Pound	20	12	16	12	7	14
Greens	Bunch	1	1	2	1	1	1
Okro	Pound	11	10	10	14	6	10
Melon seed	Cigarette cup=6 oz.	7½	6	6	8	7	6
Onions	6 medium size	25	24	19	36	35	23
Pepper	Cigarette cup=3 oz.	6	3	4	6½	5	4
Salt	Cigarette cup=9 oz.	2¼	2	2	2¾	3	2
Bananas	12	4	5	4	3¼	4	3
Oranges	12	9(a)	4	9	9(b)	6	5
Groundnuts	Cigarette cup=6 oz.	4½	4	4	4½	4	4

NOTES:

1. The Victoria averages for 1953 exclude March and April: the Buea averages for 1953 exclude March. Prices were not collected in these months.

(a) Based on only 2 monthly figures.

(b) Based on only 5 monthly figures.

TABLE 59B. MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS—continued
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1952 AND 1953

pence									
Foodstuff				Bama (a)		Gwoza (b)		Mubi (c)	
				1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
Millet mudu/tasa ... lb.				2·5	1·9	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·5
Guinea-corn „ „ ... lb.				2·2	1·8	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·7
Rice „ „ ... lb.				26·3	12·2	2·8	3·5	...	...
Cassava tubers ... bundle/heap ... lb.				·5	·9	·9	·6	1·3	1·0
Beef piece/heap ... lb.				15·8	8·6	10·1	7·7	11·7	9·0
Dried beef „ „ ... lb.				12·6	...	...	...	...	...
Dried fish heap „ ... lb.				10·9	14·5	15·5	12·0	...	...
Palm oil } large beer bottle				21·2	14·9	...	...	...	...
Groundnut oil } 1 lb. 8 oz.				20·5	19·1	16·6	15·9	...	...
Sour milk calabash/lude ... lb.				1·1	1·6	1·1	·8	...	...
Butter lump/bowl ... lb.				22·1	19·0	3·2	9·5	...	...
Salt lump				11·4	8·9	5·0	5·8	4·8	4·9
Pepper small mudu/tasa (a, b)				14·0	16·4	10·3	12·2	24·8	19·4
Daddawa „ „ ...				13·3	16·0	11·8	7·7	12·0	10·5
Dried kuka leaves ... small mudu/tasa ...				12·3	7·3	3·4	3·6	1·0	1·0
Groundnuts—shelled tasa ... ..				...	...	...	...	4·5	2·7

NOTES:

(a) In Bama, the unit for grain is a Large Mudu (about 5¼ lbs.); the unit for pepper is a Small Mudu (about 1 lb. of pepper).

(b) In Gwoza the unit is the Small Mudu, equivalent to about 2¼ lb. grain and 1 lb. of pepper.

(c) In Mubi, the unit is the Tasa, equivalent to about 2½ lbs. grain, ¾ lb. of pepper.

TABLE 60. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, SELECTED TOWNS
1951 TO 1953

Base—April, 1951 to March, 1952=100

Year and Quarter				Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs		
				Bama	Gwoza	Mubi
1951	1st quarter	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd quarter	...	...	90	87	99
	3rd quarter	...	...	84	102	101
	4th quarter	...	...	110	104	105
1952	1st quarter	...	...	117	108	95
	2nd quarter	...	...	141	125	83
	3rd quarter	...	...	170	121	95
	4th quarter	...	...	183	106	92
1953	1st quarter	...	...	170	117	98
	2nd quarter	...	...	183	136	105
	3rd quarter	...	...	175	129	116
	4th quarter	...	...	155	101	106

NOTES:

1. The local foodstuffs are those shown in Table 61B. Weights are based on estimates of the supposed diet of unskilled labourers in the Zone.

2. Bama and Gwoza are in Bornu. Mubi is in Adamawa.

XVII. LABOUR

Introductory Note

As the Introductory Note to the preceding Appendix points out, only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the Plantations, are the only substantial employers. The tables which follow must be interpreted in this context.

Information on Labour Inspections (G*) and Labour Offences (I*), etc. should be sought in the text. Since most of the population possess land Unemployment (L*) is abnormal. In deference to a request by the Council, there is nowhere any restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; and within Nigeria anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the territory now live and work there. Cameroonians are equally free to seek work where they please. Thus there can be no information on "Emigrants" (M*) or "Immigrants" (N*). The Occupational Composition of the Population (A*) at the time of the recent census is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale entirely within the Territory. Plantation workers are given accommodation; and normally have their families with them if they wish.

NOTE: * (G*) signifies section G of this part of the Questionnaire. Sections A, I, L, M and N are similarly referred to in the course of the Introductory Note.

**TABLE 61A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Industry and Area</i>				1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:								
Public Services:	Total	...	...	705	591	588	616	423
In Adamawa	...	...	...	503	404	396	423	361
In Benue	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12
In Bornu	...	...	...	190	175	180	181	50
Other Industries:	Total	...	...	150	141	138	124	237
In Adamawa	...	...	...	70	64	58	38	33
In Benue	...	...	...	3	3	3	8	8
In Bornu	...	...	...	77	74	77	78	196
Total—all Industries	...	...	...	855	732	726	740	660
In Adamawa	...	...	...	573	468	454	461	394
In Benue	...	...	...	15	15	15	20	20
In Bornu	...	...	...	267	249	257	259	246

TABLE 61A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Industry and Area	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
WAGE-EARNERS PER 1,000 ADULT MALES:					
Public Services: Total ...	4·0	4·1	4·3	4·7	3·3
Other Industries: Total ...	·9	·8	1·0	1·0	1·9
Total—all Industries ...	4·9	4·9	5·3	5·7	5·2
In Adamawa ...	5·8	5·3	5·8	6·0	5·1
In Benue ...	4·5	4·2	4·5	6·7	6·7
In Bornu ...	3·8	4·3	4·7	3·9	1·3
CASUAL & SEASONAL WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	364	369	358	408	343
Other Industries: Total ...	105	57	55	60	7
Total—all Industries ...	469	426	413	468	350
In Adamawa ...	203	201	195	254	339
In Benue ...	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu ...	266	225	208	214	11
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	301	222	230	218	80
Other Industries: Total ...	85	84	83	64	230
Total—all Industries ...	386	306	313	272	310
In Adamawa ...	268	267	259	207	55
In Benue ...	12	15	15	20	20
In Bornu ...	106	24	39	45	235
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	95	94	94	72	69
Other Industries: Total ...	—	—	—	—	41
Total—all Industries ...	95	94	94	72	110
In Adamawa ...	92	91	89	69	69
In Benue ...	3	3	5	3	41
In Bornu ...	—	—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	46	35	37	39	23
Other Industries: Total ...	43	42	40	41	91
Total—all Industries ...	89	77	77	80	114
In Adamawa ...	66	62	53	35	35
In Benue ...	7	7	7	14	14
In Bornu ...	16	8	15	11	65
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	564	462	457	505	331
Other Industries: Total ...	107	99	98	83	105
Total—all Industries ...	671	561	555	588	436
In Adamawa ...	415	315	310	337	313
In Benue ...	5	5	3	3	3
In Bornu ...	251	241	242	248	120

**TABLE 61B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Industry</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:					
Total	42,300	37,100	35,200	36,500	34,000
Agriculture	33,300	27,300	25,100	24,800	22,200
Timber and forest products ...	700	700	700	800	800
Industry, transport and trade ...	1,000	1,000	900	1,100	1,500
Public Services	5,500	6,300	6,700	6,900	6,700
Domestic and personal service ...	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	900
Other	500	600	600	1,700	1,900
WAGE-EARNERS PER THOUSAND ADULT MALES:					
Total	162	236	231	238	230
Agriculture	127	174	164	162	150
Industry, transport and trade ...	4	6	6	7	10
Domestic and personal service ...	5	8	8	8	6
Timber and forest products ...	3	4	5	5	6
Public Services	21	40	44	45	46
Other	2	4	4	11	12
SEASONAL AND CASUAL WORKERS:					
Total	5,250	4,415	4,300	5,800	4,600
Agriculture	1,200	13	—	1,700	900
Industry, transport and trade ...	100	91	100	300	200
Domestic and personal services...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	500	462	500	400	400
Public Services	3,100	3,454	3,200	2,700	2,600
Other	350	395	500	700	500
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Total	37,050	32,825	30,900	30,700	29,400
Agriculture	32,100	27,342	25,100	23,100	21,300
Industry, transport and trade ...	900	920	800	800	1,300
Domestic and personal service...	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200	900
Timber and forest products ...	200	203	200	400	400
Public Services	2,400	2,981	3,500	4,200	4,100
Other	150	167	100	1,000	1,400
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	3,650	3,744	3,800	2,900	2,700
Agriculture	700	850	800	800	1,400
Industry, transport and trade ...	300	321	300	400	200
Domestic and personal service...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	100	126	100	100	100
Public Services	2,400	2,315	2,500	900	800
Other	150	132	126	700	200

TABLE 61B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953 (continued)

Industry	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	7,200	6,552	6,400	5,400	5,600
Agriculture	4,900	4,081	4,100	2,300	2,700
Industry, transport and trade ...	100	52	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service...	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200	900
Timber and forest products ...	300	285	300	300	300
Public Services	500	833	700	1,200	1,100
Other	100	89	100	400	600
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	31,450	24,682	25,000	28,200	25,700
Agriculture	27,700	20,369	20,200	21,700	18,100
Industry, transport and trade ...	600	572	600	700	1,300
Domestic and personal service...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	300	225	300	400	400
Public Services	2,600	3,163	3,500	4,800	4,800
Other	250	353	400	600	1,100

TABLE 62. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1949 TO 1953

Area and Industry	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
In Bornu	43	43	43	43	42
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	38-46	38-46	38-46	...	...
In Benue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
In Bornu	42-46	42-46	42-46	...	...
SOUTHERN AREAS:					
Agriculture	45	46	46	47	47
Industry, transport and trade	42	42	42	46	44½
Domestic and personal service					
(a) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and forest products ...	45	45	45	44	44
Public Service	43	43	43	44	45
Other	45	45	43	42½	43½

NOTE: (a) There are no fixed hours for domestic and personal service.

**TABLE 63A. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
NORTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953**

Monthly wages in shillings

<i>Skill, industry and area</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	150–220	151–219	117–169	117–169	117–169
In Benue	100	97	113	120	120
In Bornu	—	—	—	—	50
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	—	—	—	—	—
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	72–105	74–103	59–85	33–52	33–52
In Benue	70	62	68	60	60
In Bornu	75	78–104	73	73	40
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	60–100	60–90	45–85	...	...
In Benue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
In Bornu	45–75	78–104	45–70	...	...
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	45	36	28	26–35	26–35
In Benue	45	45	42	35	35
In Bornu	45	40	33	32	32
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	45	39–40	30–36	...	...
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	45	40	33	...	...

NOTE: 1. No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

TABLE 63B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953

Industry	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES			Shillings		
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	152	145	129	85	70
Industry, transport and trade	228	172	145	118	85
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	210	208	176	145	115
Public service	211	174	160	121	120
Other	120	120	107	126	110
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	111	99	83	62	50
Industry, transport and trade	94	119	98	82	65
Domestic and personal service	84	85	60	60	60
Timber and forest products ...	84	83	62	54	52
Public service	133	120	58	53	43
Other	94	87	68	56	52
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	69	85	63	51	43
Industry, transport and trade	61	82	62	51	40
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	57	52	39	47	41
Public service	63	85	62	50	41
Other	61	69	45	38	40
EMPLOYEES HOUSED:		Thousands of employees			
Total	22·0	23·3	21·2	24·2	23·5
Agriculture	20·3	21·2	19·1	21·5	21·3
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	·6	1·1	1·1	1·1	·8
Timber and forest products ...	—	·1	·1	·3	·4
Public service	1·1	·9	·9	·7	·6
Other	—	—	—	·6	·4

**TABLE 64. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Industry</i>	1953(a)	1952	1951	1950	1949
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	10	8	20	11	18
Agriculture	7	5	13	8	17
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	1	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	1	1	—	—
Public services... ..	2	2	4	3	—
Other	1	—	1	—	1
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	3,515	496	528	152	124
Agriculture	3,498	487	507	152	108
Industry, transport and trade	—	3	1	—	7
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	1	5	—	8
Public services... ..	8	5	15	—	1
Other	9	—	—	—	—
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total	124	46	94	...	99
Agriculture	119	44	91	...	97
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	1	...	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	...	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	1	...	—
Public services... ..	2	2	1	...	1
Other	3	—	—	...	1

NOTE: (a) In 1953 there was evidently a change in the basis of reporting non-fatal accidents, possibly associated with a better first-aid service.

**TABLE 65. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST
TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Industry</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	7	6	6	11	8
Agriculture	3	2	2	5	2
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	1	2	2
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	1
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	4	4	3	4	3
Other	—	—	—	—	—
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	26,500	26,200	25,300	22,000	21,100
Agriculture	25,600	25,500	24,600	21,300	19,700
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	100	400	1,000
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	900	700	600	300	400
Other	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: 1. These unions and their membership are in the Southern Areas of the Trust Territory.

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN TRUST TERRITORY—
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953

Industry	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
STRIKES:					
Total	5	6	4	7	6
Agriculture	5	6	2	3	5
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	1	2	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	1	—
Public service	—	—	1	1	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	500	5,700	900	2,900	18,700
Agriculture	500	5,700	800	1,500	18,700
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	600	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	—	100	800	—
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	2,500	62,800	4,100	14,200	634,100
Agriculture	2,500	62,800	3,300	10,800	634,100
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	300	1,700	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	—	500	1,700	—
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—

XVIII. SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE SERVICES

NOTE

Most of the population of the Trust Territory subsists on the land. In general there are fewer job-seekers than jobs and—at least in the Southern Areas—there is almost certainly a net movement of workers into the Territory from both east and west. This and the social customs of the people make elaborate welfare services for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm unnecessary. In any case, these matters are within the competence of the Native Authorities. The Cameroons Development Corporation, Elder’s & Fyffe’s and the U.A.C. also provide more or less elaborate facilities for their own workers and their workers’ families.

XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Introductory Note

Medical services in Victoria Division of Cameroons Province (i.e. in the main plantation area) are as full as can be found anywhere in Nigeria, and the area is far better “doctored” than any other part of the Trust Territory—far better, indeed, than most parts of Nigeria. In the Northern Areas of Trust Territory the medical facilities compare favourably with those in the adjacent parts of the same provinces, and patients from Trust Territory often avail themselves of the medical services at nearby centres outside the Trust Territory itself.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY
TABLE 67. TOTALS BY GRADE, 1949 TO 1953

Grade	Total numbers				
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Registered physicians and surgeons...	22	16	15	15	9
Assistant Medical Officer ...	1	2	—	—	1
Health Superintendent ...	2	1	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent ...	—	—	1	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	25	26	18	17	7
Qualified nurses ...	85	77	50	57	47
Nurses-in-training ...	12	20	24	—	—
Licensed midwives ...	36	20	12	11	4
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers ...	30	24	40	38	26
Laboratory Assistants ...	3	3	2	2	2
Pharmacists ...	12	7	9	9	9
Dispensary attendants and dressers...	160	158	240	233	140
Health Attendants ...	2	5	5	—	—
Vaccinators ...	23	21	14	9	1
Leper-camp attendants ...	3	3	3	3	2

NOTE: 1. These figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 68. BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1951 TO 1953

Grade	Government or N.A.			Other		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	9	7	7	13	9	8
Assistant Medical Officer ...	1	1	—	—	1	—
Health Superintendent ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	3	5	2	22	21	16
Qualified nurses ...	60	56	50	25	21	—
Nurses-in-training ...	12	20	24	—	—	—
Licensed midwives...	14	10	5	22	10	9
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	22	16	17	8	8	16
Laboratory assistants ...	3	3	2	—	—	—
Pharmacists ...	8	7	8	4	1	1
Dispensary attendants and dressers	79	77	74	81	81	108
Health attendants ...	2	5	5	—	—	—
Vaccinators...	17	15	9	6	6	5
Leper-camp attendants ...	—	—	—	3	3	3

NOTE: 1. The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY
—continued—

TABLE 69. BY GRADE AND SEX, 1951 TO 1953

Grade	Male			Female		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	22	16	15	—	—	—
Assistant Medical Officers ...	1	2	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendents ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	—	—	—	25	26	18
Qualified nurses ...	46	69	42	39	8	8
Nurses-in-training ...	5	6	8	7	14	16
Licensed midwives...	—	—	—	36	20	12
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	30	24	40	—	—	—
Laboratory assistants ...	3	3	2	—	—	—
Pharmacists ...	12	8	9	—	—	—
Dispensary attendants and dressers	154	152	234	4	6	6
Health attendants ...	2	5	5	—	—	—
Vaccinators...	23	18	11	—	3	3
Leper-camp attendants ...	3	—	2	—	—	—

NOTE: 1. The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 70. BY GRADE AND RACE, 1951 TO 1953

Grade	Expatriates			Africans		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Registered physicians and surgeons	19	13	13	3	3	2
Assistant Medical Officers ...	—	—	—	1	2	—
Health Superintendent ...	1	1	1	1	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	25	26	18	—	—	—
Qualified nurses ...	—	—	—	85	77	50
Nurses-in-training ...	—	—	—	12	20	24
Licensed midwives...	—	—	—	36	20	12
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	—	—	—	30	24	40
Laboratory assistants ...	—	—	—	3	3	2
Pharmacists ...	—	1	1	12	6	8
Dispensary attendants and dressers	—	—	—	160	158	240
Health attendants ...	—	—	—	2	5	5
Vaccinators...	—	—	—	23	21	14
Leper-camp attendants ...	—	—	—	3	—	3

NOTE: 1. The figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 71. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1953

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Trust Territory in</i>		
	1953	1952	1951	<i>Cameroons and Bamenda</i> 1953	<i>Adamawa and Benue</i> 1953	<i>Bornu</i> 1953
HOSPITALS:						
Total	15	15	14	15	—	—
Government	6	6	6	6	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	5	5	5	—	—
Missions	1	1	1	1	—	—
United Africa Company	3	3	2	3	—	—
MATERNITY HOMES:						
Missions	9	7	7	8	1	—
RURAL CLINICS:						
Government	6	6	6	6	—	—
DISPENSARIES:						
Total	83	78	73	63	12	8
Government	1	1	1	1	—	—
Native Authorities	41	37	33	26	8	7
Cameroons Development Corporation	32	31	30	32	—	—
Missions	9	9	9	4	4	1
LEPROSY CENTRES:						
Total	4	4	4	1	1	2
Native Authorities	1	1	2	1	—	—
Missions	3	3	2	—	1	2
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:						
Sleeping-sickness unit	1	1	1	1	—	—
Treatment team	1	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE 72. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1953

numbers of beds

Type of Institution	Total			Trust Territory in		
	1953	1952	1951	Cameroons and Bamenda 1953	Adamawa and Benue 1953	Bornu 1953
HOSPITALS:						
Total	999	885	808	959	31	9
Government	384	371	393	374	9	1
Native Administration ...	10	4	4	6	—	4
Cameroons Development Corporation (a)	449	355	273	449	—	—
Mission	56	69	66	34	22	—
OTHER:						
Mission maternity homes	53	52	48	49	—	4
United Africa Company	47	34	24	47	—	—

NOTE: (a) Includes Cameroons Development Corporation dispensaries.

TABLE 73. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1953

Type of Patient and Type of Institution	Total			Trust Territory in		
	1953	1952	1951	Cameroons and Bamenda 1953	Adamawa and Benue 1953	Bornu 1953
IN-PATIENTS:						
Total recorded ...	16,846	55,620	16,230	15,849	997	—
Government	7,389	10,900	7,800	7,389	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation	6,177	43,000	7,000	6,177	—	—
Mission	2,062	2,720	1,430	1,065	997	—
United Africa Company	1,218	...	...	1,218	—	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):						
Total recorded ...	388,409	482,300	305,400	264,727	93,682	30,000
Government	58,540	83,400	59,600	58,540	—	—
Native Administrations...	177,501	...	164,400	92,501	60,000	25,000
Cameroons Development Corporation	97,163	163,100	56,400	97,163	—	—
Missions	43,044	...	25,000	4,362	33,682	5,000
United Africa Company	12,161	...	...	12,161	—	—

NOTE: (a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

**TABLE 74. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES,
1948 TO 1953**

<i>Source</i>	<i>Financial years ended 31st March</i>					
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Total ...	145	141	123	66	58	41
Government ...	117	120	106	52	45	33
Native Authorities...	28	21	17	14	13	8

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES IN
TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 75A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1953

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Govern- ment</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Com- mercial concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
Total ...	11·1	11·1	2·0	—	—	—
Administration, etc.	—	1·0	—	—	—	—
Building and Main- tenance ...	11·1	3·3	·3	—	—	—
Medical Supplies ...	—	2·4	·1	—	—	—
Hospital Equipment	—	—	·1	—	—	—
Medical personnel...	—	3·3	·7	—	—	—
Other items... ..	—	1·1	·8	—	—	—

TABLE 75B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

£ thousand

<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	<i>Govern- ment</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Mission Funds</i>	<i>Com- mercial concerns</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
Total ...	106·3	16·8	41·0	86·0	6·6	—
Administration ...	5·3	1·3	2·4	29·0	—	—
Building and Main- tenance ...	·5	1·1	6·8	20·0	—	—
Medical Supplies ...	51·6	5·1	·4	19·0	—	—
Hospital Equipment	1·3	1·2	1·3	11·0	—	—
Medical personnel...	40·6	7·3	13·1	7·0	—	—
Other items... ..	7·0	·8	17·0	—	6·6	—

NOTE: 1. Financial Assistance from Government to Missions in the Trust Territory: Bed occupancy, £900; Capital grants, £1,500; Rural Services, £600; Maintenance grants, £2,500.

XX. HOUSING

NOTE

No statistics are available. Information on workers housed by their employers will be found in Appendix XXVII—LABOUR—Table 65.

XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

Introductory Note

Prisons in the Southern Areas of Trust Territory are all owned and staffed by the Government of Nigeria. Those in the Northern Areas are all owned and staffed by the Native Authorities. It is more difficult to obtain comprehensive statistics from the latter; but lacunae in the following tables will be made good as soon as possible.

Another difficulty is to reconcile the Judicial Statistics with the Penal Statistics. Although these are now reasonably consistent for the Southern Areas, the data from the Northern Areas still suffer from major discrepancies, and it is not yet possible to issue comprehensive figures.

PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1953:

TABLE 76A. SOUTHERN AREAS, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953

Province and prison	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total ...	538	41	49	84	115	167	12	70
Bamenda:								
Bamenda	235	7	23	18	73	100	2	12
Cameroons:								
Buea ...	205	13	22	23	26	67	10	44
Kumba ...	54	21	4	4	13	—	—	12
Mamfe ...	44	—	—	39	3	—	—	2
FEMALES:								
Total ...	13	4	1	—	5	—	—	3
Bamenda:								
Bamenda	6	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cameroons:								
Buea ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kumba ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mamfe ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE 76B. NORTHERN AREAS, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953

Province and prison	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total	1,309	411	496	263	116	23	—	—
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	158	35	49	39	35	—	—	—
Jada ...	82	27	20	17	18	—	—	—
Mubi ...	609	170	239	157	35	8	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama ...	460	179	188	50	28	15	—	—
FEMALES:								
Total ...	35	16	10	7	2	—	—	—
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jada ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi ...	18	9	5	4	—	—	—	—
Bornu:								
Bama ...	8	2	2	2	2	—	—	—

TABLE 77. PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY DISTINGUISHING FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS
SOUTHERN AREAS, DECEMBER 31st, 1953

Province and Prison	Total	First-offenders		Recidivists	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	551	383	13	155	—
Bamenda:					
Bamenda	241	195	6	40	—
Cameroons:					
Buea	208	118	3	87	—
Kumba... ..	56	39	2	15	—
Mamfe	46	31	2	13	—

NORTHERN AREAS, DECEMBER 31st, 1953

Province and Prison	Total	First-offenders		Recidivists	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Adamawa:					
Gembu... ..	160	73	2	83	2
Jada	24	10	—	14	—
Mubi	60	52	—	8	—
Bornu:					
Bama ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 78. PRISON COMMITALS AND ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952 AND 1953

Province and Prison	Persons committed				Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner
	Total		Male	Female			
	1952	1953	1953	1953			
TOTAL ...	4,098	3,987	3,875	112	—	77	cubic ft. —
Bamenda:							
Bamenda ...	679	577	565	12	243·6	14	477
Cameroons:							
Buea	549	540	533	7	187·0	10	340
Kumba	323	347	340	7	60·3	16	549
Mamfe	178	192	189	3	48·3	8	538
Adamawa:							
Gembu	288	279	260	19	8	3	782
Jada	405	420	388	32	6	3	647
Mubi	1,334	1,280	1,251	29	56	9	618
Bornu:							
Bama	342	352	349	3	172	14	410

DIETARY SCALE FOR PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 79A. BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS PROVINCES, 1953

Bamenda, Buea and Mamfe Prisons

amount per day

1. Farina	1 lb. =	454 gm.
OR Whole-maize flour	1 lb. =	454 gm.
OR Unpeeled yam	2½ lb. =	1,134 gm.
OR Unpolished rice	1 lb. =	454 gm.
2. Greens—leaf only	8 oz. =	227 gm.
OR Fresh okro	3 oz. =	85 gm.
3. Palm oil	1 oz. =	28 gm.
4. Salt	4 drams =	14 gm.
5. Native pepper	4 drams =	14 gm.
6. Egusi	2 drams =	7 gm.
7. Beans	1 oz. =	28 gm.
8. Fish	2 oz. =	57 gm.
OR Meat	2 oz. =	57 gm.
9. Groundnuts	3 oz. =	85 gm.
BREAKFAST RATION		
Beans	4 oz. =	113 gm.
and Farina	2 oz. =	57 gm.
OR		
Whole-maize flour	4 oz. =	113 gm.
and Akara	2 oz. =	57 gm.

TABLE 79B. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1953

Gembu, Jada and Mubi Prisons

amount per day

1. Guinea-corn OR Pearl-millet	24 oz. =	680 gm.
2. Meat	2 oz. =	57 gm.
3. Kuka leaves	1 oz. =	28 gm.
4. Greens	8 oz. =	227 gm.
5. Palm oil	2 oz. =	57 gm.
6. Salt	½ oz. =	14 gm.
7. Daddawa	½ oz. =	14 gm.
8. Tamarind	1 oz. =	28 gm.
9. Groundnuts	4 oz. =	113 gm.
10. Pepper	⅓ oz. =	3 gm.

TABLE 79C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1953

Bama Prison

amount per week

1. Corn	12½ lb. =	5,670 gm.
2. Greens—boabat leaves	14 oz. =	397 gm.
3. Dried fish	7 oz. =	199 gm.
4. Beans	7 oz. =	199 gm.
5. Groundnuts	7 oz. =	199 gm.
6. Groundnut oil	7 oz. =	199 gm.
7. Meat	1 lb. =	454 gm.
8. Salt	3½ oz. =	99 gm.
9. Pepper	Unlimited	
10. Limes	7 fruits	

STAFF OF PRISONS IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Service and grade</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Total: (All Government) ...	81 (5)	85 (6)	85 (6)	74 (3)	80 (6)
Chief Warder	—	1	1	1	1
Assistant Chief Warders ...	1	2	1	3	3
Senior Warders	6	5	5	6	6
First-class Warders	23	26	25	25	5
Second-class Warders	30 (1)	34 (2)	37 (2)	39 (2)	19
Third-class Warders	13	1	—	7	38 (2)
Recruit Warders	4	12	12	—	2
Temporary Wardresses	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	1 (1)	4 (4)

TABLE 80B. NORTHERN AREAS, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Service and grade</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Total: (All Native Authority)	131 (4)	129 (4)	127 (3)	123 (3)	120
Head Warders	2	2	2	2	2
Senior Warders	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	3	3	3	4	4
Corporals	5	5	5	12	14
Lance-corporals	10	10	10	—	—
Warders	104 (4)	102 (4)	100 (3)	100 (3)	96
Instructors	2	2	2	2	2
Scribes	4	4	4	2	1

- NOTES:
- 1. The government staff serve entirely in prisons in the Southern Areas, Native Authorities staff entirely in prisons in the Northern Areas of the Trust Territory.
 - 2. The numbers of women are shown in brackets.

XXII. EDUCATION

Introductory Note

This section of the Questionnaire is a particularly complicated one. Many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the territory mandated to the U.K. and those of people from the adjacent areas of French Mandated Territory and Eastern Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds.

Nor is it easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school-managers are unused to form-filling and are often unable to complete returns themselves. Apart from the plantation areas in Cameroons Province, the proportion of children yet at school is low

throughout the Territory: and progress in education and progress in educational statistics must go together.

Other statistics must be compiled from several sources, and require more time to compile. E.g. students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

It will be observed that the series of Table Numbers in this appendix is neither complete nor continuous. The gaps will be filled next year—partly by entirely new tables, and partly by recasting tables.

TABLE 81 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Type of school, Area and year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proprietorship</i>		
		<i>Government and Native Administration</i>	<i>Voluntary agencies</i>	
			<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Unassisted</i>
TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY				
1953	373	74	179	120
1952	336	67	169	100
1951	312	60	161	91
1950	304	60	157	87
1949	295	55	150	90
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY				
1953 Total	363	70	173	120
Cameroons and Bamenda	319	37	170	112
Adamawa	24	14	3	7
Benue	2	1	—	1
Bornu	18	18	—	—
1952 Total	327	63	164	100
1951 Total	302	57	155	90
1950 Total	296	58	151	87
1949 Total	287	53	144	90
SECONDARY				
1953 Total	3	—	3	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	2	—	2	—
1949-52 Total	2	—	2	—
TEACHER-TRAINING				
1953 Total	5	2	3	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	4	1	3	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
1952 Total	5	2	3	—
1951 Total	7	2	4	1
1949-50 Total	6	2	4	—
VOCATIONAL				
1953 Total	2	2	—	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	1	1	—	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
1952 Total	2	2	—	—
1951 Total	1	1	—	—
1949-50 Total	—	—	—	—

TABLE 82. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE & SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1953

Area and Year	Number of Children		Enrolled as percentage of total
	Of School-age	Enrolled in Schools	
TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY:			
1953	247,000	35,780	15
1952	247,000	32,220	13
1951	261,000	31,690	12
1950	263,000	30,700	12
1949	258,000	27,730	11
SOUTHERN AREAS:			
1953	123,000	33,050	27
1952	123,000	30,940	25
1951	121,000	29,590	24
1950	122,000	28,860	24
1949	118,000	26,310	22
NORTHERN AREAS:			
1953	124,000	2,730	2
1952	124,000	2,280	2
1951	140,000	2,100	2
1950	141,000	1,840	1
1949	140,000	1,420	1

**TABLE 83 NUMBER OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1949 TO 1953**

<i>Type of school, Area and Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proprietorship</i>		
		<i>Government and Native Administration</i>	<i>Voluntary agencies</i>	
			<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Unassisted</i>
TOTAL, TRUST TERRITORY:				
1953 Total (Girls)	37,862 (7,271)	6,388 (1,119)	29,524 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,980	6,796	22,354	3,830
1951	31,684	6,584	21,510	3,590
1950	30,689	6,582	19,985	4,122
1949	27,735	6,391	17,381	3,963
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
1953 Total (Girls)	37,446 (7,271)	6,282 (1,119)	29,214 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
Southern Areas Total ... (Girls)	33,958 (6,769)	3,453 (705)	28,775 (5,627)	1,730 (437)
Adamawa Total (Girls)	2,484 (230)	1,845 (142)	439 (88)	200 (—)
Benue Total (Girls)	94 (3)	74 (3)	— (—)	20 (—)
Bornu Total (Girls)	910 (269)	910 (269)	— (—)	— (—)
1952 Total	32,350	6,630	21,890	3,830
1951 Total	31,020	6,470	20,980	3,570
1950 Total	30,141	6,493	19,526	4,122
1949 Total	27,210	6,311	16,936	3,963
SECONDARY:				
1953 Total	255	—	255	—
Southern Areas—				
1952 Total	330	—	330	—
1951 Total	322	2	320	—
1950 Total	262	2	260	—
1949 Total	239	2	237	—
TEACHER-TRAINING:				
1953 Total	134	79	55	—
Southern Areas	112	57	55	—
Adamawa	22	22	—	—
1952 Total	275	141	134	—
1951 Total	340	110	210	20
1950 Total	284	85	199	—
1949 Total	284	76	208	—
VOCATIONAL:				
1953 Total	27	27	—	—
Southern Areas	20	20	—	—
Adamawa	7	7	—	—
1952 Total	25	25	—	—
1951 Total	2	2	—	—
1950 Total	2	2	—	—
1949 Total	2	2	—	—

TABLE 84. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1948 TO 1953

Type of school, Area and Year	Total	Sex		Proprietorship of school		
				Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
		Men	Women		Assisted	Other
TOTAL, TRUST TERRITORY						
1953	1,406	1,220	186	347	894	165
1952	1,330	1,124	206	363	812	155
1951	1,121	1,005	116	264	714	143
1950	1,139	1,022	117	271	635	233
1949	1,115	1,005	110	322	546	247
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY						
1953 Total	1,338	1,155	183	319	854	165
Cameroons and Bamenda	1,202	1,028	174	212	841	149
Adamawa	75	72	3	47	13	15
Benue	3	3	—	2	—	1
Bornu	58	52	6	58	—	—
1952	1,271	1,067	204	342	774	155
1951	1,075	962	113	253	680	142
1950	1,108	996	112	265	610	233
1949	1,078	970	108	315	516	247
SECONDARY						
1953 Total	22	22	—	—	22	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	22	22	—	—	22	—
1952	22	22	—	—	22	—
1951	21	21	—	—	21	—
1950	12	12	—	—	12	—
1949	15	15	—	—	15	—
TEACHER-TRAINING						
1953 Total	38	35	3	20	18	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	33	30	3	15	18	—
Adamawa	5	5	—	5	—	—
1952	29	27	2	13	16	—
1951	23	20	3	9	13	1
1950	19	14	5	6	13	—
1949	22	20	2	7	15	—
VOCATIONAL						
1953 Total	8	8	—	8	—	—
Cameroons and Bamenda	6	6	—	6	—	—
Adamawa	2	2	—	2	—	—
1952	8	8	—	8	—	—
1951	2	2	—	2	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 85. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ENGAGED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Grade</i>				1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
				<i>Total (Women)</i>				
Total ...	...	...	...	73 (13)	80 (14)	85 (15)	73 (15)	69 (12)
Principals ...	...	...	...	2 (—)	1	1	—	—
Education Officers ...	...	...	...	5 (1)	6	7	6	5
Technical Instructors ...	...	...	...	7 (—)	5	—	—	—
Supervising Teachers ...	...	...	...	1 (—)	1	1	—	1
Teachers—								
Grade I ...	...	...	...	2 (—)	2	1	2	1
Grade II ...	...	...	...	11 (1)	9	13	10	7
Grade III ...	...	...	...	15 (2)	18	14	15	13
Grade IV ...	...	...	...	12 (4)	12	17	20	15
Ungraded ...	...	...	...	8 (5)	12	14	9	16
Clerks ...	...	...	...	6 (—)	7	8	6	6
Drivers and Mechanics ...	...	...	...	1 (—)	2	4	2	2
Storekeepers ...	...	...	...	— (—)	1	—	—	—
Messengers ...	...	...	...	3 (—)	4	5	3	3

TABLE 86. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1949 TO 1953

<i>Year and Nationality</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Cameroons Baptist</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Sudan United</i>	<i>Church of the Brethren</i>
1953	Total			80	17	6	53	3	1
American ...	...	...	...	7	—	5	—	1	1
British ...	...	...	...	12	—	—	12	—	—
Canadian ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Danish ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dutch ...	...	...	...	32	—	—	32	—	—
Irish ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	4	—	—
Italian ...	...	...	...	5	—	—	5	—	—
Swiss ...	...	...	...	17	17	—	—	—	—
1952	Total	...	...	77	17	6	50	3	1
1951	Total	...	...	69	15	10	42	1	1
1950	Total	...	...	61	10	6	43	1	1
1949	Total	...	...	67	16	5	42	1	3

TABLE 87. ESTIMATED PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1948-49 TO 1952-53

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1952-53 (a)	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Total	190	182	149	118	94 (a)
Salaries:					
Education Officers	13	10	7	5	3
Clerical Officers	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers	33	30	25	26	21
Maintenance of schools	12	12	11	11	7
Grants-in-aid (b)... ..	116	114	94	66	55
Administrative	15	15	11	9	7 (a)

NOTES:

1. The figures include only expenditure by Government and Native Authorities.

(a) Estimated or partly estimated.

(b) Grants-in-aid include grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

TABLE 88. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES WITH EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1949 TO 1953

£

<i>Year and Mission</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of school</i>		
		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>
1953 Total (a)	73,300	49,900	12,700	10,700
Basel Mission	28,400	18,500	5,600	4,300
Cameroons Baptist Mission	4,300	3,500	—	800
Roman Catholic Mission	40,300	27,600	7,100	5,600
Sudan United Mission	200	200	—	—
Church of the Brethren Mission	100	100	—	—
1952 Total	66,600	47,200	9,700	9,700
1951 Total	56,600	39,600	10,400	6,600
1950 Total	55,900	34,800	14,700	6,400
1949 Total	45,900	24,300	12,500	9,100

NOTE: (a) Estimated.

TABLE 89. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1953

Type of expenditure	Total	Source					
		Government and Native Authority	Mission funds	Company funds	Fees	Cameroons Development Corporation	Other sources
Total	£ 133,800	£ 60,000	£ 15,800	£ 2,400	£ 16,600	£ 38,800	£ 200
Administration and inspection	12,800	6,000	3,800	200	600	2,200	—
Building and fabric maintenance	32,700	4,200	7,800	300	400	20,000	—
Equipment and furniture	12,300	3,800	400	300	2,900	4,900	—
Scholarships	12,300	2,200	500	200	1,100	8,300	—
Maintenance of boarders	9,600	4,200	700	—	2,700	2,000	—
Other expenses (a)	54,100	39,600	2,600	1,400	8,900	1,400	200

NOTE: (a) Including teachers' salaries.

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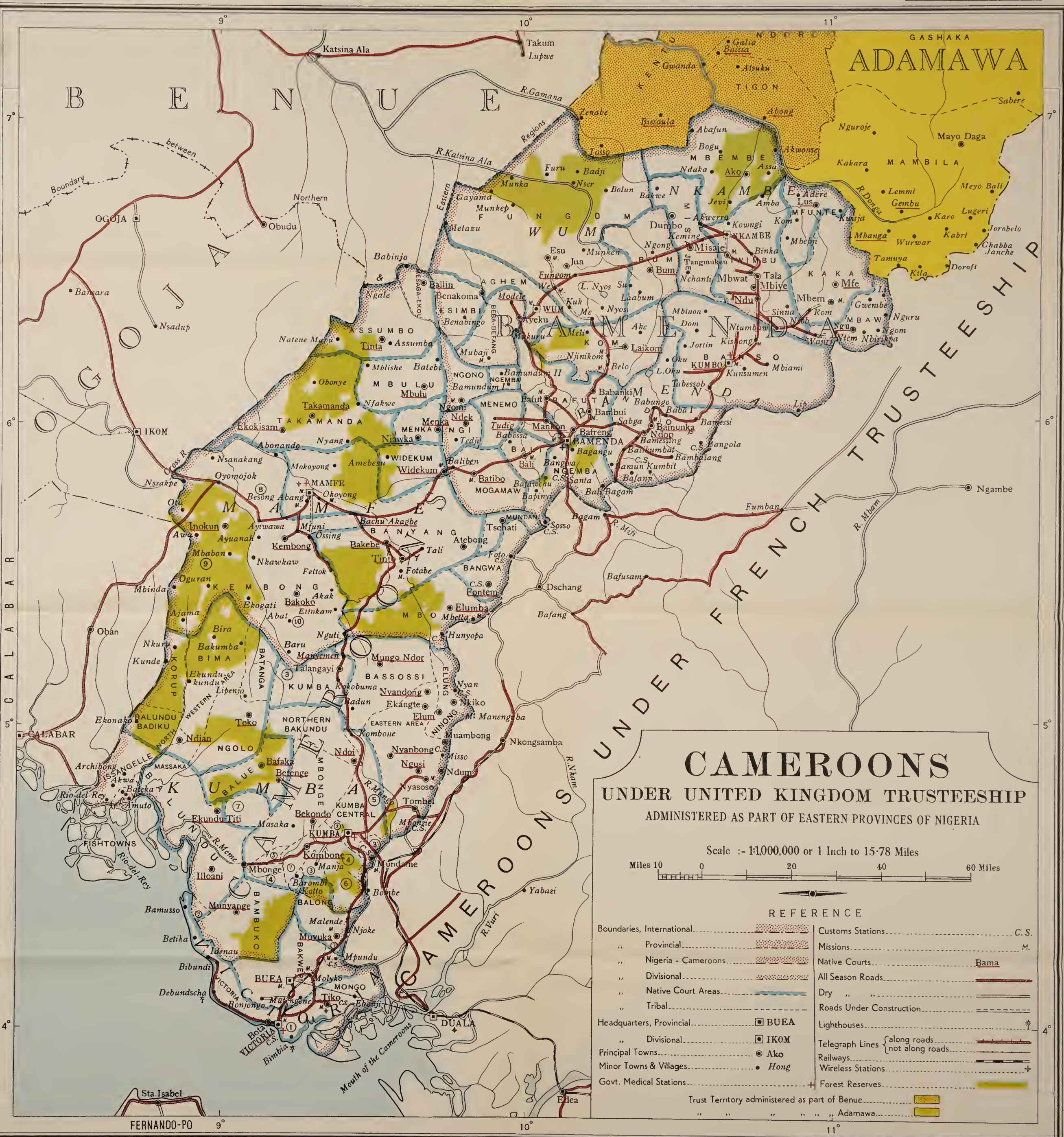
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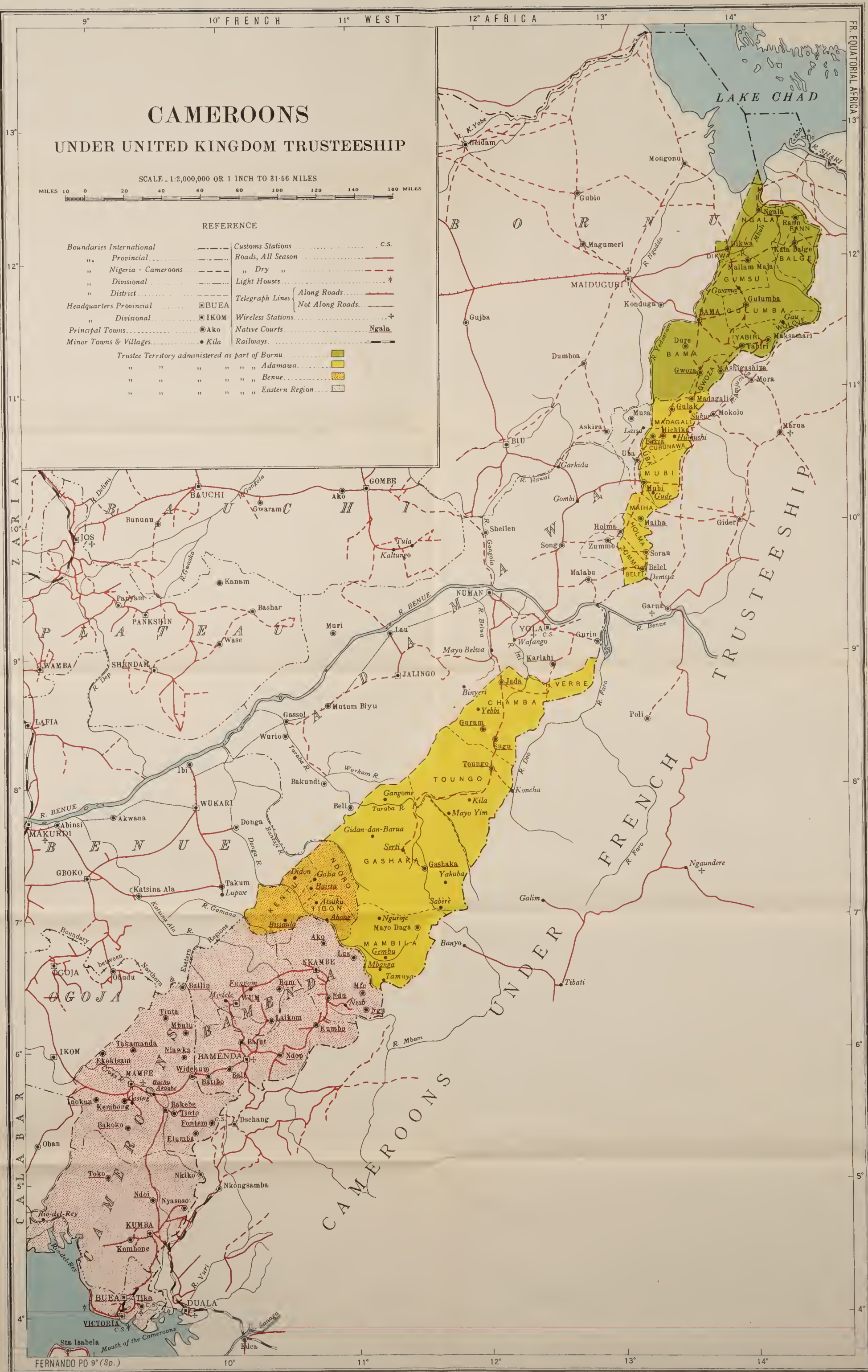
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

FOR THE YEAR

1953.

Head Office :

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF CORPORATION :

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman.*

F. E. V. SMITH, C.M.G.

CHIEF J. MANGA WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, NIGERIA GOVERNMENT (*ex-officio*).

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

E. K. MARTIN.

DR. THE HON. E. M. L. ENDELEY, M.H.R.

THE HON. MALLAM AHMADU, M.H.R., LAMDO MUBI.

Secretary:

H. R. CLEAVER, T.D., F.A.C.C.A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1953.

I. General.

1953 was again a year of expansion and development in the Corporation's activities, particularly in the development of the plantations and this has been reflected in the expenditure on planting and upkeep of immature areas which was almost twice that for the preceding year.

As in previous years, considerable damage was caused to the banana plantations by windstorms, and it is estimated that the losses of banana plants as a result numbered 1,876,800 plants. This, together with an increase in the incidence of "Panama" disease and "Cigar End" disease, resulted in the production of stems on the Corporation's Estates being only 178,700 higher than in the previous year. Whilst the shipment of green bananas showed only a slight increase in the number of stems as compared with 1952, the weight shipped was considerably greater. During the year production of dried bananas at Tombel ceased, and the production was thereafter evacuated to the coast and shipped as green bananas.

At the commencement of the year the Corporation's production of green bananas ceased to be marketed through the Ministry of Food and, in accordance with an Agreement, was handled by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

The production of palm produce increased during 1953, and both the amount and the quality of rubber produced during the year were raised.

Agricultural developments included the planting of 3,906 acres of bananas and preparations were made for a further 1,586 acres in 1954. 926 acres of oil palms were planted during the year and a programme of planting for 1954 of approximately 1,200 acres was in hand. As regards rubber, a total of 1,513 acres was replanted on old rubber and cocoa areas, with preparations being made for a 1954 planting programme of 1,266 acres.

The principal capital works programme was a continuation of the construction of labour housing, industrial buildings, and the major reconstruction project of the wharf at Tiko.

As forecast in the previous Report, expenditure on medical, social and welfare, and educational services continued to increase.

The following Members of the Corporation and employees of the Corporation were honoured by the award of the Coronation Medal :—

Members :

A. H. Young, Esq., C.B.E.
H. B. Cox, Esq.
Dr. The Hon. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.R.
The Hon. Mallam Ahmadu, M.H.R., Lamdo Mubi.
E. K. Martin, Esq.
Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.

Employees :

E. W. Box, Esq., O.B.E.
H. Elango, Esq.
G. E. Mott, Esq.
J. W. Tallentire, Esq.
C. W. M. Turner, Esq.
Dr. C. Wilson.

II. Membership.

The membership of the Corporation during 1953 remained as for the previous year, but Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., indicated toward the end of the year that, in view of other commitments, he would be unable to accept re-election. The appointment of Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E., who was one of the original Members of the Corporation, lapsed on the 1st January, 1954.

At the close of 1953 the membership was :—

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).
The Development Secretary, Nigeria Government (*ex officio*).

Cameroons Members :—

Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.
Mr. E. K. Martin.
Dr. The Hon. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.R.
The Hon. Mallam Ahmadu, M.H.R., Lamdo Mubi.

Overseas Members :—

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. (London).
Mr. W. J. C. Richards (London).

II. Meetings.

General Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows :—

20th April to 25th April, 1953.
16th June to 18th June, 1953.
17th November to 20th November, 1953.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting, when the Report and Accounts for the year 1952 were formally accepted, was held at the Head Office at Bota on the 25th April, 1953.

Less formal consultations between Members of the Corporation readily available were held from time to time.

IV. Corporation Lands.

Five Agreements relating to rentals and valuations concerning land leased to the Corporation, which had been the subject of negotiation with the Nigerian Government in the preceding year, were engrossed and executed. Owing to a delay in the registration of these Deeds it was not possible for the sixth Agreement, the Deed of Variation, relating to the adjustment of rents arising from land surrendered, to be engrossed and executed, but it is anticipated that this will be completed early in 1954.

V. Agricultural Activities.

The Corporation's agricultural policy continued as hitherto and was directed in the main to the development of bananas, rubber and oil palms. During the year expert advice was obtained with regard to the development of tea on the Corporation's estates, and the advisor's recommendations for the development of the small 70 acres tea garden at Tole into a fully developed and economic tea plantation of 700 acres with a tea factory are to be considered by the Corporation early in 1954.

It was decided to form a Research Section which will be concerned with soil and fertiliser investigations, plant diseases, and with the development, by means of a small breeding station, of disease resistant bananas. Arrangements were made for a plant breeder to be attached to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and he left for the West Indies at the end of 1953 to undertake a short four months' course. A soil chemist was appointed during the year, and it is hoped to appoint a plant pathologist early in 1954.

During the year the Corporation was able to obtain the services of a Consultant on banana diseases who paid two visits to the Cameroons during the year, with a view to identifying the cause of "Cigar End" disease. He was successful during his second visit, when he proved by inoculation experiments, that the primary cause of "Cigar End" disease was *Trachysphaera fructigena*. With the arrival of a plant pathologist early in 1954 and the development of the banana breeding aspect of the Research Section, it is hoped ultimately to reduce the incidence of diseases in the Cameroons.

Summaries of crop acreages are given on page 27 of this Report.

(i) *Bananas*.—1953 marked, after a lapse of thirteen years, the recommencement of banana shipments from the Meme River areas and the Tombel plantation. From the Meme River area 336,000 stems were lightered to banana ships and Tombel delivered 172,000 stems. During the wet season the fruit from Tombel was evacuated over the new Tombel/Mungo Falls road, which was completed by the Corporation early in

1953, and then lightered to Tiko. During the dry season, however, it was not possible to continue this method of evacuation, and an arrangement was entered into with the French Cameroons Authorities whereby fruit was evacuated from Tombel via the French Cameroons Railway to Bonaberi and then lightered to Tiko by the Corporation's craft.

Storm damage and losses caused by disease contributed to the short fall in the production of bananas compared with the estimated production for the year. Windstorm losses amounted to 1,876,800 plants, whilst "Panama" disease and "Cigar End" disease accounted for the loss of 627,230 plants and 738,000 stems respectively.

The Corporation shipped 102,784 stems more than in 1952, but with the growing improvement in the quality of fruit exported, the weight shipped was 7,789 tons greater than in the previous year.

There has been a disturbing increase in the spread of "Panama" disease during the year when it was necessary to abandon 1,296 acres as a result. Acreages abandoned for 1951, 1952 and 1953 were 287, 572 and 1,296 respectively, and whilst development of the banana estates was such that, after taking into consideration acreages lost because of disease there was still a net increase, the rate of spread of disease, if it continues will outstrip the present rate of development. It is hoped that the new Research Section, when in full operation, will have a corrective influence on the spread of disease. It is expected that with the assistance of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture it may be possible to introduce to the Cameroons a banana more resistant to "Panama" disease.

A series of manurial experiments were commenced and while it is yet early to reach any firm conclusions, certain trends regarding deficiencies in the soil are becoming evident.

During the early part of 1953 the dehydrated banana market became saturated, and in April, the production of dry bananas ceased. At the same time, it became possible to evacuate green bananas from the Tombel plantation, where previously the production had been devoted to dried bananas, and it seems unlikely that the dehydrating plant will be reopened in the near future.

The Corporation renewed its Agreement with the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd., whereby the Corporation undertook to purchase the Union's production of exportable bananas, and 33,623 stems were purchased in 1953 as against 5,000 during 1952. The membership of the Co-operative Union reached 150 by the end of the year, and there are indications that indigenous farmers in other areas wish to enter into similar agreements with the Corporation.

In previous years the exportable surplus of bananas in the Cameroons was sold to the Ministry of Food, but in 1953, when control ceased, the Corporation marketed its bananas through Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. under the terms of its Agreement.

(ii) *Oil Palms.* Improvements continued to take place both in the field and in the factories, and production continued to increase.

A decision was taken to re-open the M'bonge plantation and oil mill, but the effect on production will not be felt until 1954. The oil mills at Bota, Ekona and Idenau continued to operate satisfactorily but with the decision to increase the capacity of the mill at Bota, it was decided to close the Moliwe Mill and have the fruit processed at Bota. On economic grounds this is a very satisfactory arrangement.

At Bota the bulk oil storage plant was erected and was commissioned early in November. This installation was financed in the main by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, and will effect considerable saving in the handling and bulk shipment of oil. Difficulties had previously arisen due to the variation of temperature and consequent solidification of the oil when oil which was being shipped in bulk was decanted from drums.

The improvement in the quality of the oil produced continued, the free fatty acid percentage for 1953 being 3.57 as compared with 3.65 for 1952.

During 1953, 926 acres were planted at Idenau and Bota which brought the total area of immature palms to 2,344 acres by the end of the year.

The work on palms breeding continued satisfactorily, and the difficulties concerning pollination failures, reported in 1952 have been overcome. Germination in the nurseries was satisfactory, the losses being negligible. It is anticipated that the seedling supply for the 1954 programme will provide for 1,200 acres. Spraying in the nurseries has kept under control *Cercospora* "freckle" disease which was beginning to cause some anxiety during 1952.

(iii) *Rubber*.—By the end of 1953 over 1,000 acres of young rubber planted in 1945/46 had been brought into tapping and the yield indicated greater yields than from the older rubber. It is the Corporation's policy to replant some of the oldest and poorest yielding rubber, as well as to extend the acreage under rubber by new planting. During 1953, 1,513 acres of old rubber and cocoa land were replanted with rubber, which brought the total area under immature rubber to 5,011 acres. A full programme of fertilising has been carried out and the growth is excellent.

Production during the year amounted to 1,800 tons as compared with 559 tons in 1952. The improvement in field supervision as well as the improved yield from areas of young, good quality rubber coming to bearing, have contributed toward the increase in production. The quality of rubber produced has also improved, the percentage of No. 1 sheet in 1953 being 73, as compared with 62 in the preceding year. Proposals were under consideration for the modernisation of the Corporation's rubber factories and for the facilities for processing latex, and orders were placed for a new sheeting battery and a new crepeing battery.

The Visiting Agent carried out a tour of the estates during the year and reported favourably.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—Rehabilitation of the areas at Tombel under cocoa was carried out during the year, and a very sparse stand of some 250 acres was

abandoned. There remained in harvest and upkeep at the end of the year 1,065 acres. Experimental spraying against Blackpod disease was carried out on 125 acres, and results so far have proved it to be a great success. It is intended to improve the spraying facilities at Tombel.

(v) *Other Crops*.—At the end of 1953 there were 12 acres of mature and 4 acres of immature pepper at Meanja, whilst at Old Koke there were 17 acres of immature pepper. A further 10 acres is to be planted early in 1954. 5,709 lbs. of pepper were harvested during 1953, compared with 5,824 lbs. during 1952.

As a result of the recommendations of an expert advisor on tea, who was invited to the Cameroons during 1953 to report on the Corporation's tea plantation and the possibilities of developing this crop, some 17 acres of the old Tole tea garden have been rehabilitated as a seed-bearing garden. It is expected that the Corporation will make a decision early in 1954 as to the possibility of developing tea.

(vi) *Buea Farms*.—At the beginning of 1953 the dairy herd was tuberculin tested and 12 cows were found to be "reactors." These were subsequently slaughtered, reducing the herd to 75 milking animals. As a result, the milk production of 26,482 gallons was lower than that for the previous year. The majority of the milk was converted to butter, the production amounting to 9,179 lbs. The average yield of milk per cow per day was 1.24 gallons giving a herd average of 384.4 gallons per cow for the 310 day lactation period. One cow gave 661 gallons in the same period. The decision was taken that all milk should be pasteurised, and the necessary equipment was ordered.

The incidence of contagious abortion has been slightly less than in the previous years, there having been six cases during 1953. Supplies of S.19 vaccine were becoming available and all young and adult female stock were being vaccinated. During September dehorning of all the female stock was commenced and this will be completed early in 1954.

At the end of the year there were thirty-five breeding sows and gilts and six boars on the farms. During the year a scheme for fattening pigs on some of the plantations was commenced, the pigs being sent to Ekona, Tombel, N'Sonne Moliwe and Mokundange. It was hoped that after giving the young pigs a good start on the Buea Farms, they would be able to thrive on the lower protein diet that would be available on the plantations. Results were beginning to show that pigs would take between nine and twelve months to fatten under this system, and as a result production of fat pigs for the year was disappointing.

Vegetable production was slightly less for 1953 than for the previous year; 508 cwts. were produced in 1953, as compared with 536 cwts. for 1952.

(vii) *Timber*.—In order to exploit to the full the timber resources of the Corporation, a Timber Officer was appointed during the year and carried out a preliminary survey. A complete enumeration of useful species was commenced at Ekona, Moliwe, Mukonje, Tiko and Tombel.

At Ekona there is a large stand of Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) estimated to contain more than 1½ million cubic feet of timber. Adequate resources of hardwoods to meet the Corporation's requirements are available at Ekona and elsewhere and include Mahogany (*Entandraphragma* and *Khaya* spp.) African Walnut (*Lovoa Klaineana*) and Iroko (*Clorophora excelsa*).

Improvements in extraction methods were effected during 1953, and a new sawmill brought into production in July at Ekona. A joinery shop was also installed at Ekona, and additions and improvements made to the sawmill and the joinery workshops at Tiko.

VI. Production.

Comparative figures of production are as follows :—

			1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<i>Bananas</i> —Total for British Cameroons:								
Production	stems		4,585,669	5,676,039	4,803,782	5,953,543	6,178,209	6,732,560
Shipments	„		4,078,408	5,137,600	4,680,419	5,773,208	5,746,946	5,893,294
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates:								
Production	stems		2,541,579	3,226,723	2,760,188	3,868,756	3,880,487	4,059,181
Shipments	„		2,268,818	2,927,539	2,666,775	3,609,906	3,743,801	3,846,585
<i>Dried Bananas</i>	lbs.		417,492	112,224	28,252	573,216	523,595	278,264
<i>Palm Oil</i>	tons		1,483	1,589	2,077	2,463	2,593	2,715
<i>Palm Kernels</i>	„		842	666	1,157	1,265	1,576	1,712
<i>Rubber</i>	„		1,335	925	1,324	1,606	1,559	1,800
<i>Cocoa</i>	lbs.		40,854	255,770	194,040	186,480	181,920	181,600
<i>Tea</i>	„		1,738	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pepper</i>	„		2,977	4,943	2,260	3,360	5,824	5,709
<i>Butter</i>	„		5,935	5,441	4,827	8,438	10,359	9,179
<i>Milk</i>	gals.		19,205	19,238	15,272	24,870	30,086	26,482

VII. Joint Activities with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

Previous arrangements with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the conduct of the joint railway and hospital activities at Tiko continued.

VIII. Engineering.

The Development programme for 1953 made increasing demands on the specialist staff of the Division which necessitated an increase in the establishment. By the end of the year fourteen posts remained unfilled, but it was anticipated that the majority of these will be filled early in 1954. Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Limited, who had kindly agreed in the previous year to second three engineers to the Corporation, agreed that they should continue their service in 1953 and the secondments were finally terminated in May.

(i) *Housing*.—Twelve Senior Service houses and two chalets were completed at Bota and two additional houses under construction were scheduled to be completed in January, 1954. A Senior Service house constructed of Arcon material was completed at Ekona and commencement was made on the construction of two houses at Mokoko and Idenau. A house constructed of Arcon material and a chalet were completed at Mukonje. Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Limited, had accepted contracts for the construction of ten Senior Service houses at Tiko and Moliwe, and two had been completed by the end of the year. The Company had also commenced the construction of five houses at Ekona

designed to accommodate the staff of the new Research Section which is being formed by the Corporation. The Company's contract for permanent labour housing in the Bota and Tiko areas was completed, and resulted in a further 1,346 single-room and 154 double-room quarters being commissioned during the year. Labour housing of a semi-permanent type mainly of timber construction was completed departmentally at N'Sonne Moliwe, Mabeta, Molyko, Meanja, Mukonje, Ekona and Tombel, and resulted in a further 1,200 rooms being available.

(ii) *Social, Education and Welfare Buildings.*—The domestic science centre of the Bota School was completed as were several school buildings being erected by Missions on behalf of the Corporation. A new Workers' Shop was erected at Tiko and construction commenced on another Shop at N'Sonne Moliwe. Work was started on the swimming pool at Tiko Club, and it is anticipated that it will be completed early in 1954. A review was made of the community hall requirements on the Corporation's housing estates, and a phased programme for new construction will be considered by the Corporation early in 1954.

(iii) *Hospitals and Medical Buildings.*—Material for new hospitals to be constructed at Ekona, Idenau, M'bonge and Tombel was despatched to the areas and construction had commenced on the Tombel Hospital by the end of the year. The reconstruction of the Tiko Hospital was completed and minor alterations made to the Cottage Hospital. A small new ward was added to the Mukonje Hospital.

(iv) *Wharves.*—As stated in the previous Report, sheet piling, as the first steps towards the construction of the lighter berth, had been commenced in December, 1952. This allowed the construction of the wharf to commence early in 1953. However, as a result of difficulties with plant and under-water obstructions encountered when the screwing of the piles was commenced, construction fell behind schedule and in consequence it was decided that during 1953 the lighter wharf should be completed allowing the old wharf to be available for loading and discharging of fruit and cargo. By the end of 1953 the lighter wharf was complete and in use. It is anticipated that work on the main wharf will commence early in 1954 and be completed by September, at the commencement of the banana peak season. It has been necessary to employ a diver fulltime between shipments to allow clearance of obstructions from the site of the new main wharf.

(v) *Roads and Communications.*—The Tombel/Mungo Falls road was opened to traffic on the 7th May, 1953. It has been necessary, however, to incur some heavy maintenance charges after the wet season, and additional culverts and earthworks have been authorised to provide satisfactory drainage. The replacement of the suspension bridge at Idenau was complete by the end of the year with the exception of decking. Repairs to several small bridges were completed in the same area. Designs for the new bridge crossing at Bibundi were almost complete, and it is expected to commence construction on the abutments and piers early in 1954. Improvements to Bota and Tiko roads have been carried out and almost completed.

(vi) *Water Supplies.*—Bota and Tiko pumping stations were completed and commissioned, and filtered, sterilised water is now available

in both areas. Labour camps, as far as is possible, are being connected to this supply, but there has been some delay in the Bota area due to a heavy outcrop of rock encountered when laying the pipeline. Schemes for the provision of improved water supplies at Ekona and Bimbina were prepared. Elsewhere a number of wells were sunk, and small water supplies made available.

(vii) *Stores and Factories.*—A new store of Arcon material was constructed at Bota adjacent to the wharf area and will become the main Bota store. A store, also of Arcon material, was erected on the Tombel wharf as a transit shed. New equipment was installed in the Bota Oil Mill and three bulk oil storage tanks erected. Work on the rehabilitation of the M'bonge Oil Mill was commenced in August.

(viii) *Workshops.*—New locomotive workshops, joinery workshops, plant yard and area engineer's offices were under construction at Middle Farm, Bota, and when completed the present old workshops will be demolished, thus releasing additional space which will be required for the expansion of the Bota Oil Mill in due course. Frame saws were installed and operating at Tiko and Ekona by the end of the year, and it is anticipated that a multiple frame saw being installed at Tiko will commence operations in January, 1954. A multiple frame saw was also in the course of erection at Ekona. Small workshops have been installed at Tombel, Mukonje, Ekona and M'bonge Oil Mill.

(ix) *Motor Transport.*—The Corporation's fleet of motor vehicles increased and there were 281 vehicles, including tractors, operating by the end of the year. Permanent motor transport workshop buildings were in the course of erection at Bota and Tiko, and the necessary equipment was available for installation. Expansion of the main workshop wing at Moliwe was under construction, and during 1954 it is anticipated that routine vehicle maintenance will be carried out in the outstation workshops, leaving Moliwe free to concentrate on the complete overhaul of vehicles and the reconditioning of major assemblies. Motor Transport Staff has been increased to meet with expansion of the Corporation's fleet of transport, and the supply of spare parts has reached a satisfactory level.

(x) *Electrical Engineering.*—A commencement was made on the replacement of the internal distribution lines at Bota and Tiko, the Bota system being almost completed by the end of the year. The material for Tiko area commenced to arrive and the preliminary work has been commenced. The Corporation's property at Buea and Middle Farm, Bota, has been wired for electricity, and connected to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria supply system. A 3.3 KV cable has been laid to Tiko wharf and the old H.T. cable from Malele to M'pundu has been replaced. A radio telephone network of eight stations has been set up during the year to facilitate communications with outlying estates. A radio link has been established with the Department of Marketing and Exports' Radio Station at Calabar and through that Station to Lagos.

IX. Marine and Shipping.

A Summary of Trade at Bota and Tiko ports is given at the end of this section. These ports were operated by the Corporation's Shipping

Division which controls wharfage, lighterage and handling and also coastwise cargo to the limits of the plantations.

During the year delivery was taken of four sea-going lighters, a 60 ft. swim ended steel dumb barge, two high powered semi-tunnel shallow draught river towing launches and eight shallow draught river lighters. Two shallow draught river towing launches and four shallow draught river lighters are expected to be delivered early in 1954. The Corporation's fleet at the end of 1953 consisted of :—

- 15 sea-going dumb lighters.
- 8 sea-going power lighters.
- 6 sea-going tugs and towing launches.
- 14 river towing launches and small launches.
- 24 river dumb lighters.
- 5 life-saving craft.

Improvements and additions to Bota wharf were completed during the year. As a result of the delay in the progress of the construction of the main wharf at Tiko it became necessary to close the wharf to shipping for four months during the year, and it will be necessary for the wharf to be closed during 1954 for five or six months to permit the reconstruction to continue. Whilst the Tiko wharf was closed, shipping was handled in the pool.

It had been the intention to load all bananas from the Meme River area by lighter to the ocean-going vessels at Rio del Rey, but as the survey of the estuary was not completed nor the necessary buoying arranged, all shipments were lightered to Tiko or Bota. It is hoped that shipments from Rio del Rey will commence in the latter part of 1954.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

PORT	INWARD CARGO Tons	OUTWARD CARGO (excluding bananas) Tons	CREEK SAILINGS Tons	BANANAS EXPORTED Stems	PASSENGERS		VE- HICLES	BAGS OF MAIL
					SAL- OON	DECK		
BOTA	22,237	9,251	4,477	} 5,893,294	384	4,891	123	6,930
TIKO	13,291	2,096	5,526		584	420	122	933
TOTAL 1953	35,528	11,347	10,003	5,893,294	968	5,311	245	7,863
TOTAL 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
TOTAL 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
TOTAL 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
TOTAL 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
TOTAL 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

X. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment*.—At the end of 1953 the staff and the labour force was as follows :—

Senior Service	198
Intermediate Service	26
Junior Service (including employees on Monthly Agreements)	1,131
General Labour Force	23,813

In order to maintain an establishment sufficient to satisfy the demand as a result of increased developments and expansion in the various ancillary services, it was necessary to recruit additional Senior Service Staff. Two promotions to the Senior Service were made from the Intermediate Service during the year, one employee being appointed as a Field Assistant and a second as an Administrative Assistant. It is the Corporation's policy to promote the maximum number of employees to responsible positions when they are able to show by qualifications and experience that they can accept the additional responsibility. Two non-expatriate Medical Officers have been appointed to the Staff of the Corporation, and it is anticipated that a third will join the service of the Corporation early in 1954. Employees promoted to the Intermediate Service during 1952 were considered after their first year's probation and their appointments were confirmed. The number of Staff in the Intermediate Service increased by three and the Selection Committee will be interviewing further candidates early in 1954. 146 promotions to the Junior Service or to positions subject to Monthly Agreements were made during the year.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service*.—No major alterations have been made in the rates of pay during the year following the agreement between the Workers' Union and the Corporation which was reached during 1952 and resulted in an upward revision of wages and salaries. The Corporation has continued to subsidise certain foodstuffs and basic commodities which were sold direct to employees through the Corporation's plantations. The appointment of a Commercial Superintendent in the early part of the year has resulted in an improved supply of foodstuffs brought into the Corporation's estates. This has assisted in satisfying the needs of the employees and has contributed to the stabilising of market prices in the surrounding markets.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union*.—The relationship between the Workers' Union and the Management continued to be an amicable one and consultations have taken place at regular intervals. A consultative Committee, consisting of the heads of five Divisions, has met the Union at regular quarterly intervals and has proved a useful medium for the exchange of views and ensured a large measure of goodwill and understanding by both management and labour on the various problems that arise. Individual complaints and special cases, numbering 101, were dealt with each month by direct negotiation between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Department.

Some of the subjects dealt with by the Consultative Committee during the year were :—

- (a) The check-off system of collecting trade union funds.
- (b) Wage payments and overtime.
- (c) Incentive Schemes.
- (d) Redundancy.
- (e) Training Schemes.
- (f) Adult education.
- (g) Housing accommodation.
- (h) Consultation at area level.

In an endeavour to de-centralise the joint consultation machinery three Area Consultative Committees were formed in August, 1953, under the Chairmanship of the respective Administrative Managers. Local representatives of the Trade Union met the heads of sections in the areas and discussed matters relating to their areas. So far, this experiment has proved successful and local matters are being settled more speedily.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee*.—The Senior Service Staff Committee met on a number of occasions during the year, and made recommendations and suggestions with regard to Conditions of Service at a meeting held with a Sub-Committee of the Corporation.

(v) *Housing*.—Progress continued to be made in the provision of new and improved housing for all grades of the Corporation's Staff details of which are set out under the section of the Report dealing with Engineering.

(vi) *Workers' Shops*.—The demand for Workers' Shops continued with the expansion of the Corporation's activities, and during the year a new Shop was opened at Boa, bringing the total operating at the close of the year to seventeen. A new Shop was constructed at Moliwe and will be operating early in 1954. This was a new design and appears to be very satisfactory. A new Shop of similar design has been authorised for N'Sonne Moliwe and proposals will be considered early in 1954 for the construction of new Shops at Meanja and Mambanda.

Sales for the year were satisfactory, the turnover showing an increase of £23,000 on that for 1952. The general standard of Shopkeepers and their staff continued to improve. The Shops are well patronised by the employees of the Corporation who appreciate the service provided, and this is particularly true in regard to those Shops in the outlying stations where prices remain the same as at the Shops in the more central areas.

(vii) *Provident Fund*.—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Services, as well as many of the monthly paid employees for whom membership is voluntary, were members of the Corporation's Provident Fund. All members of the Fund contribute a minimum of 10 per cent. of their salaries, but they may elect to increase this to a maximum of 15 per cent. The Corporation contributes to the Fund 15 per cent. of the salaries of each of the members. At the close of 1953 there were 951 members of the Fund, the market value of the Fund investments being £178,212 1s. 10d.

(viii) *Retiring Gratuities*.—Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund but who have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years continuous service are considered for the award of a retiring gratuity when the employee retires as a result of old age or infirmity. These gratuities are calculated in accordance with the rules approved by the Governor. During the year 502 gratuities amounting to £10,572 15s. 5d. were approved. This is an increase of 316 cases and £7,037 0s. 9d. on the awards approved in the previous year.

In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are available to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the formation of the Corporation. Payments to 439 employees, amounting to £3,525 2s. 11d. were authorised during the year. This is an increase of 266 cases and £1,975 19s. 6d. as compared with 1952.

XI. Welfare and Social Services.

During 1953 the Corporation had the full-time services of a Welfare Officer, a Woman Welfare Officer and a Films Officer and this was reflected in the success of the welfare and social activities.

(i) *Recreation*.—Enthusiasm amongst the employees in connection with organised sports such as football, athletics and boxing continues to increase and the need for more specialised training is of growing importance. It is hoped to concentrate on this during 1954. The athletic championships produced far better performances than in the previous year, and it is anticipated that with the formation of an Amateur Athletic Association to provide added competition from outside clubs, the general standard will show further improvement during 1954.

Boxing tournaments in all areas have proved extremely popular and it is hoped to take a few of the most promising contestants to compete against a team at Yaounde in 1954.

The Plantations Football XI reached the second round of the Governor's Cup and lost to Calabar. The XI also visited Fernando Po on two occasions and gave a good account of themselves in the Gulf of Guinea Cup Competition losing to Fernando Po in the semi-finals by only one goal.

Considerable improvements have been made to the Bota Sports Field and a 440 yard running track to A.A.A. standards has been laid down with a first class football field in the centre. Similar improvements will be carried out at Tiko during 1954.

At the end of 1953 a creditable performance of a modified version of "The Pirates of Penzance" was staged by members of the Bota Community and was widely acclaimed by audiences at Bota and Tiko.

(ii) *Film Unit*.—During the year cinema shows at the more remote stations were provided, even where the numbers of employees were comparatively small. The total number of shows given during 1953 numbered 647 with an estimated total audience of 292,000, the film unit

working to capacity. During the latter part of the year it was unfortunately impossible to provide the services of a film unit at Tombel owing to the road from Etam Ferry becoming impassable.

Assistance was given to the Government sponsored Health Weeks at Victoria and Bota by providing a unit to show Health Propaganda Films.

Monochrome copies of newsreels covering the Coronation scenes and ceremony were shown, and as soon as it was available, a full length colour film. These films were shown as quickly and as widely as possible to all levels of Corporation employees and proved to be extremely popular.

The technical training of the staff has continued and a Senior Service technician was recruited towards the end of 1953 to assist in this work. Provision of amplified music for "high life" dances was continued and is in great demand, particularly in remote stations where the monthly cinema show followed by a dance has become an important occasion. The photographic developing and printing service which was commenced at the end of 1952 was an unqualified success and it has become necessary to increase the processing facilities to meet the demand.

(iv) *Women's Welfare*.—The sewing and literacy classes have continued during 1953 and the general standard of the work has improved. Greater stress has been laid on hand sewing to help those women, unable to obtain the use of a sewing machine, to make a complete garment by hand. The instructresses, who are required to have completed a full senior primary school education, were given a course of further instruction which was successfully reflected in an improved standard of work in the classes. This course included instructions in knitting and when this is more fully mastered by the instructresses it is hoped to include this subject in the class.

Women were also enrolled in literacy classes and it was found that these classes were especially successful with younger women and wives of literate workers.

(v) *Markets*.—A Commercial Superintendent was appointed in July, 1953, and based at Kumba with the object of obtaining regular supplies of foodstuffs at reasonable prices to be made available in all areas. He has had particular success, resulting in a general improvement in the diet and health of the community. Transport has been made available to him and it is proposed to continue and extend his activities.

(vi) *News Sheet*.—The News Sheet containing educational, recreational, sporting and general information, published and distributed fortnightly, has continued to provide all employees with a means of keeping in touch with activities in all areas and the circulation list has doubled in a year.

"Planter's Punch," the staff news sheet, has passed its first birthday and continues to be published monthly.

**FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS
ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION'S
ESTATES.**



MUKONJE RUBBER PLANTATION, 1949/50 PLANTING



TIMBER EXTRACTION



MASSUE LABOUR CAMP



PLANTATION SCHOOL



BUEA FARM—CATTLE YARD



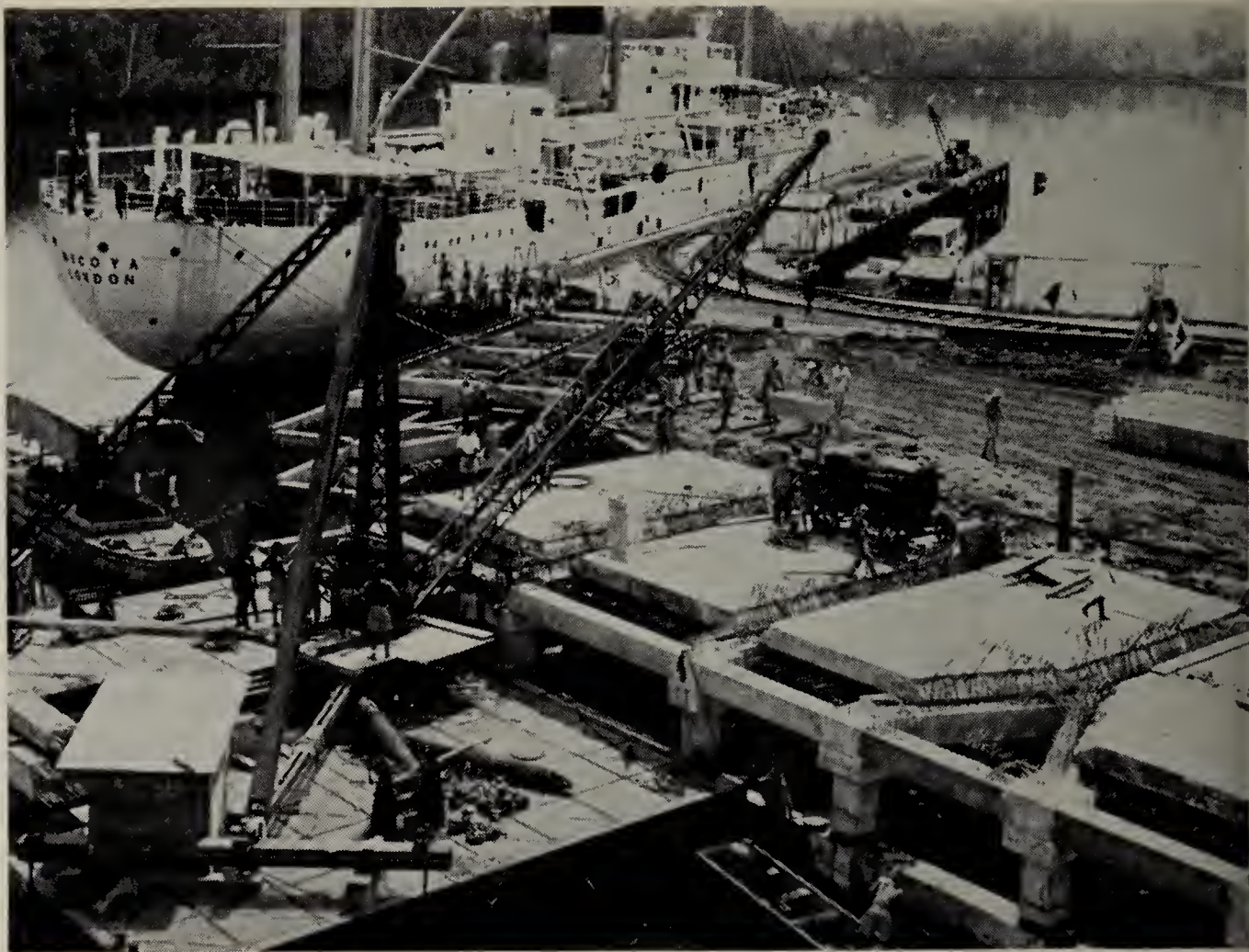
BUEA FARM—MILKING BAIL



MOLIWE WORKERS' SHOP



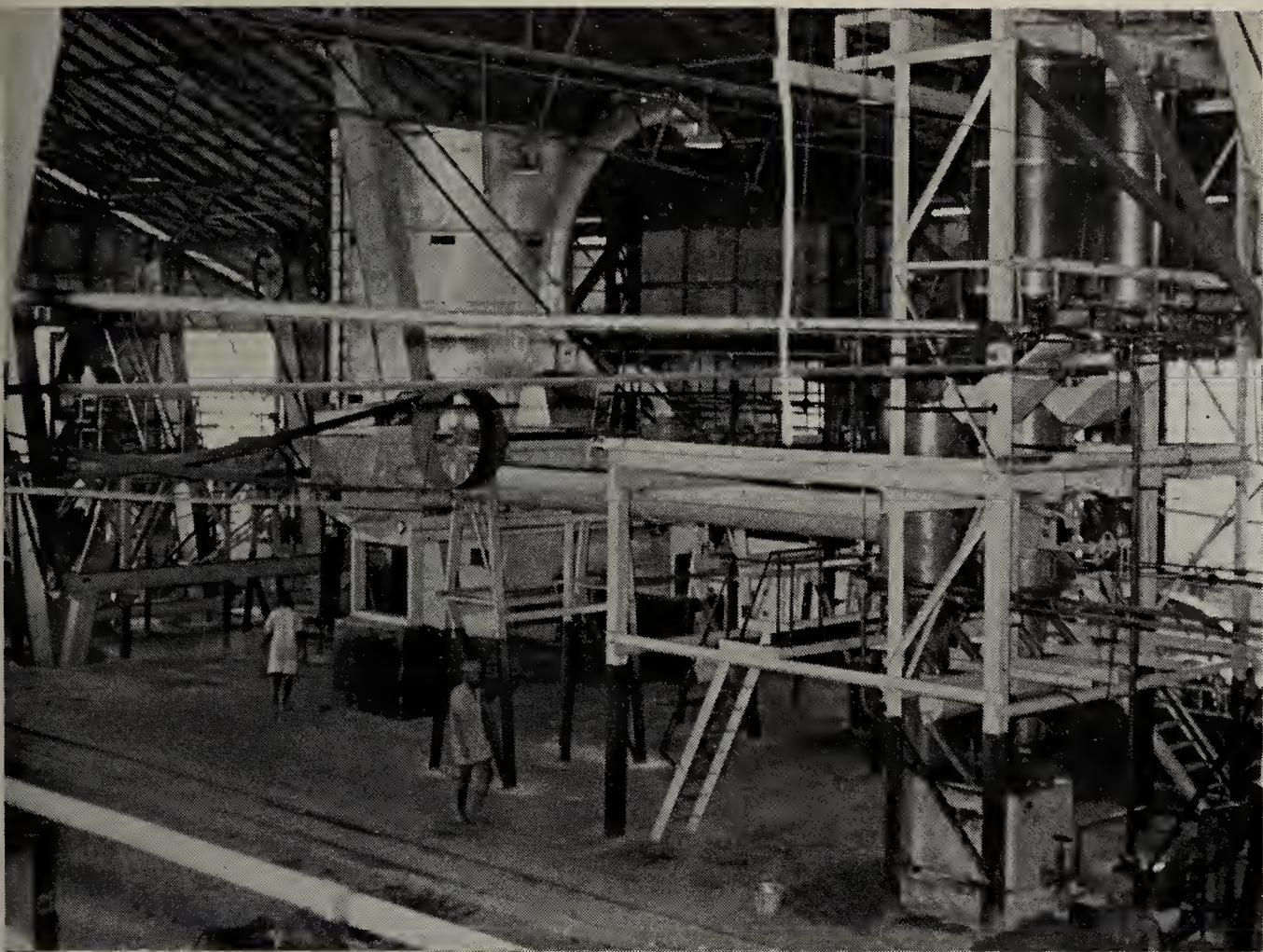
PART OF FLEET OF STEAM AND DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



TIKO WHARF—CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTER BERTHS



TIKO WHARF—CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTER BERTHS



BOTA OIL MILL—GENERAL VIEW



BOTA OIL MILL—MEASURING TANKS AND CENTRIFUGES

(vii) *Coronation Celebrations*.—Tremendous enthusiasm for the arrangements made for the celebration of the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II was displayed in all areas. Large crowds gathered from an early hour to attend services and witness the march past of school children and employees of Government Departments. During the day Sports Meetings were held, the winning competitors receiving Coronation souvenirs. Football matches and boxing competitions were arranged at various centres. Celebrations continued well into the night; tribal dances and firework displays adding to the general festivities.

(viii) *Welfare Expenditure*.—The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services during 1953 was £64,166. In addition, capital expenditure on schools, a community hall, an Intermediate Service Club, etc., exceeded £27,000, including work in progress.

XII. Education.

(i) *General*.—The Corporation offers free primary education to the children of its employees. Where Missions, Government or Native Administration Schools are within reasonable reach of the camps, the Corporation pays the school fees of children eligible for free education who attend these schools. In other camps, the Corporation is building and managing primary schools of its own and has also provided funds for Missions to build four schools and manage them at Corporation expense.

The Corporation has no secondary schools but it bears the expenses of those children who are worthy of a secondary education and who have managed to secure places in certain secondary schools. The Corporation's contribution to higher education in general is in the form of scholarships available to Cameroonians.

These scholarships are awarded by a Committee whose Chairman is the Commissioner of the Cameroons. Special scholarships are also available to employees who have had at least two years service with the Corporation and are intended to improve the technical ability of the employees concerned. The further educational needs of employees are provided for by means of adult literacy classes for selected workers, continuation classes for those who have already achieved literacy and classes for those who have completed full senior primary education. The Corporation is also interested in fostering an extension to the Cameroons of the extra mural activities supervised by the University College of Ibadan.

Libraries are established in various centres throughout the Corporation's plantations. Wives are permitted to join the adult literacy and continuation classes which are held in the evenings, but generally it has been found that women prefer the classes held during the day which are associated with other forms of welfare work.

(ii) *Staff*.—The Corporation's education activities are supervised by a Senior Service Education Officer, whilst those activities best supervised by a woman such as the provision of free meals for children in the Corporation schools, welfare activities amongst the women, etc., are in the

hands of the Woman Welfare Officer. The adult literacy classes are supervised by organisers available in a number of centres throughout the plantations.

(iii) *Primary Education*.—1953 commenced with the Corporation having four schools operating at Bota, Idenau, Mabeta and Matute. During the year a permanent school at Tiko was opened. Work commenced on four schools to be built and managed by Church Missions at the Corporation's expense, and by December, 1953, Junior Primary Schools at Laduma and Moliwe were completed, and two-classroom blocks with teachers' quarters were available at Mokundange and M'pundu. It is anticipated that three further schools will be opened during 1954. The Corporation's schools are designed to provide a junior primary course, but it is anticipated that a decision will be made during 1954 as to whether the existing schools should be developed to embrace a full primary course.

More than 500 children were enrolled at the end of the year in schools managed by the Corporation as compared with 250 in the preceding year. It is anticipated that the enrolment figures are likely to be 800 pupils in 1954.

During the year free meals for the school children were inaugurated at Bota, Idenau, Matute and Mabeta, and it is anticipated that these facilities will be extended throughout the remaining four schools in 1954.

Expansion of the present primary School System depends in part upon the supply of teachers. At the end of 1953 four men and one woman, sponsored by the Corporation, completed their teacher's training and were available for posting. It is anticipated that five men and one woman will complete their training during 1954. In addition, four trained women teachers were available for posting to the Corporation's schools during 1953.

Approximately 2,000 children eligible for free education had their fees paid in non-Corporation schools during 1953, raising the total of children receiving primary education at the expense of the Corporation to 2,700.

(iv) *Scholarships*.—The Corporation provides a grant of £5,000 annually for the grant of scholarships awarded to Cameroonians and during 1953 four scholarships were awarded, making a total of twenty-eight awarded since the commencement of the scheme. Where suitable training facilities exist in West Africa, the students are sent to these local institutions in preference to institutions in the United Kingdom.

Scholarships awarded are now confined, where possible to students of medicine, nursing, accountancy, engineering, commerce and, in particular, agriculture, all of which subjects are of considerable value in the development of the Cameroons. Some difficulty has been met in obtaining suitable applicants for the award of scholarships in agriculture.

Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects :—

Science (6)	Economics (2)
Education (5)	Agriculture (1)
Arts (3)	Local Government (1)
Commerce (3)	Domestic Science (2)
Medicine (2)	Dentistry (1)
Nursing (2)	

During the year, twenty-three children of employees of the Corporation were receiving secondary education at Corporation expense and eleven new scholarships to secondary schools were awarded before the end of the year. A total of thirty-eight children has so far been awarded secondary school education and fifteen children of employees were having fees paid for technical education at secondary level at the Government Trade Centre at Ombe, Victoria.

Seven men who have been employed by the Corporation for not less than two years and were thereby eligible for a scholarship for higher education or for further training of a more technical nature were granted scholarships for further training.

To date, further training has been offered to seventeen employees as follows :—

Government Trade Centre, Ombe (5).
Pharmacy (7)
Sanitary (2)
Accountancy (1)
Agricultural Chemistry (1)
Science (1)

(v) *Adult Education*.—Evening literacy classes were held three times per week in three grades, those reaching the top grade being allowed to take an examination prior to the award of literacy certificates. During the course of the year there were approximately 1,400 employees regularly attending 188 classes at 88 centres supervised by seven full-time education workers, all of whom were trained teachers and in one case, part-time by a headmaster in an isolated station.

A few classes have been extended to a higher level for those employees who have successfully passed through the literacy classes or who have completed the Junior Primary School course. These continuation classes have been held in most of the principal centres. Adult classes at a still further higher level confined to English and Arithmetic have been introduced for the benefit of employees who have completed the Junior Primary School course and preference is given with a view to improving the general education of workers prior to admitting them to a more advanced technical course in office routine, typing and book-keeping. A short course in typing was commenced at Bota and resulted in a marked improvement in the performances of those attending.

Classes in English and Arithmetic were commenced at Bota, Tiko and Mukonje. It is hoped to commence technical courses during 1954 and Senior Service Staff have already volunteered to teach.

(vi) *Area Education Committees*.—Constructive suggestions for improving the local arrangements of the educational service continue to be received from the Area Education Committees and fulfill a useful purpose.

(vii) *Library Facilities*.—Eighteen library boxes each containing approximately seventy books to suit employees at varying educational levels are circulated on the Corporation's estates and reading rooms are provided in the main centres.

XIII. Medical and Health Services.

The year 1953 was one of consolidation in the Medical Division and there were few alterations or additions to the existing institutions. However, a female ward of ten beds was added to the Mukonje General Hospital, and a new Isolation Block and Laundry were added to the Tiko General Hospital. The original Isolation Block at Tiko has now been reconstructed and was used as a nurses preliminary training school.

Concentration was again on the training of staff and with five nurses qualifying in June there were ten Corporation nurses who had been registered as a result of passing the Nursing Council for Nigeria's examinations. There were also eight nurses who had been registered by virtue of long and meritorious service. Two recently qualified pharmacists joined the service of the Corporation, but one of them left soon after he had taken up his duties. The Corporation is indebted to the Government for the secondment of a pharmacist, so that the position was that both Bota and Tiko General Hospitals had a pharmacist available. The next candidate qualifying as a pharmacist is intended to be posted to Ekona Hospital.

The results of the first course at the Corporation's preliminary training school for nurses permitted an entry of twenty-five to a nurses-in-training course. They were showing promise by the end of the year.

The Senior Service Staff of the Medical Division was increased by the recruitment of three Medical Officers who took up their appointments during the year. Three Nursing Sisters resigned and were replaced by three newly recruited Sisters. With the increase in the Medical Officers available in the Corporation's Medical Division, it was possible to post a second Medical Officer to Tiko Hospital which is responsible for approximately 10,000 employees of the Corporation.

In the Junior Service a laboratory technician has been awarded a scholarship in the United Kingdom, and he has been replaced by a former official of the Government Laboratory Service.

During the year the Corporation's Medical Officer at Ekona took over the administration of the Corporation's Mukonje area and relieved the Kumba Government Medical Officer from any further responsibility in that area. The Corporation records its indebtedness to the Government Medical Service for allowing the Kumba Medical Officer to assist

the Corporation at Mukonje. The clinical care of employees at M'bonge remained, however, in the hands of the United Africa Company Limited doctor at Lobe, and the Corporation also wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance it has been given.

The Corporation's Estates, for medical purposes, are divided into four areas—Bota, Tiko, Ekona and Mukonje—and the total of the staff and their families at risk is approximately 50,000. The Corporation's Hospitals and ancillary institutions available are as follows :—

- Bota Area :* Bota General Hospital with 90 beds.
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital with 8 beds.
9 Aid Posts.
- Ekona Area :* Ekona General Hospital with 60 beds.
6 Aid Posts.
- Mukonje Area :* Mukonje General Hospital with 35 beds.
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital with 12 beds.
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital with 10 beds.
10 Aid Posts.
- Tiko Area :* Tiko General Hospital with 204 beds.
Cottage Hospital with 12 beds.
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital with 35 beds.
Bwenga Estate Hospital with 8 beds.
15 Aid Posts.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS.

	Out-patients		In-patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bota General Hospital	26,721	7,621	1,633	811
Ekona General Hospital	2,750	1,505	1,245	454
Mukonje General Hospital	14,437	3,962	715	234
Tiko General Hospital	12,632	2,045	2,478	818
Cottage Hospital	802	360	73	40
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital	14,435	440	170	25
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital	5,356	1,636	1,355	13
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital	11,892	2,973	522	32
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital	12,555	1,246	1,800	14

The numbers treated at Aid Posts were as follows :—

Bota Area : 27,114 with 105,786 attendances.

Ekona Area : 9,690 with 26,516 attendances.

Mukonje Area (including Tombel and M'bonge): 16,259 with 70,935 attendances.

Tiko Area : Cameroons Development Corporation—14,652 with 210,525 attendances.

Elders & Fyffes Ltd.—23,296 with 70,201 attendances.

The use of Aid Posts has relieved the Hospitals of a very large number of minor cases and has allowed the medical service to concentrate in the Hospitals on the more serious cases, and this is emphasised by the fact that Bota Wharf Aid Post dealt with 5,035 cases which would otherwise have had to be dealt with by the Bota General Hospital.

During the year 75 major, 362 intermediate and 1,394 minor operations were carried out by the Medical Division, the majority of which were performed in the Tiko General Hospital. Except for accidents, the majority of the more serious operations were for herniae. The Corporation's present policy is that no applicant for employment is accepted if there is a hernia present, but for years previously employees had been accepted without examination. 14,672 applicants for employment were medically examined during 1953.

Statistics show that of the accidents that occur two types are prominent. These are accidents on the railways and falls from trees; at one period there were seven cases of broken backs in the accident ward at Tiko at the same time. Accidents involving breakages of bones are time consuming in treatment and involve long periods of more or less inactivity in bed, and it is becoming apparent that consideration will need to be given to the appointment of a physiotherapist, so as to lessen the period of immobilisation of such cases and decrease the rehabilitation period. The diseases which were chiefly encountered were mainly gastro intestinal. As expected, there were many cases of fever, of which a considerable number were of an unexplainable etiology but frank malaria was not common, and the incidence is less than areas outside the Corporation's Estates. This, undoubtedly, was due to the reduction of vectors of malaria effected by the mass spraying of all camps and the larger villages and towns adjacent to the Corporation's main areas. Helminthic diseases abound, but it is hoped that improvement in sanitation will reduce the incidence.

General preventive health measures were carried out in all camps under the supervision of camp headmen, whilst all camps were inspected by sanitary overseers. Wherever possible, bucket latrines were being replaced by water borne sanitation. Improvements in the supplies of potable water were made during the year, and Bota and Tiko now possess an excellent supply, whilst that in Ekona is also of good quality. Improvements elsewhere will be carried out in 1954.

All camps and the villages of Missellele, Tiko and Likomba, were sprayed with residual insecticides at regular intervals, and there was no doubt that the incidence of malaria was greatly reduced by this measure which also assisted in mitigating the nuisance caused by other insects.

There were no cases of smallpox during the year, and the Corporation's Sanitary Overseers, who are Public Vaccinators, effected 20,000 vaccinations against smallpox during 1953.

The Corporation's laboratory service continued to function well within its limitations, and the scope of its work was gradually being increased with the receipt of further equipment. It is hoped that it will be able to carry out blood tests for the salmonella group of bacteria.

The tailoring establishment attached to the Tiko General Hospital was able to produce a large quantity of hospital linen and nurses uniforms. It is supervised by the Senior Sister and supplies all the Corporation's Hospitals. Sewing machines are available in the Hospitals and running repairs were carried out locally.

An investigation into feeding habits was begun during the year.

Plans for the future, except for minor improvements and replacements, will depend on the scale and scope of the Corporation's development. In conjunction with the Government Senior Medical Officer, Victoria, however, an attack on *Simulium damnosum*, the vector of Onchocerciasis, is planned, and it is considered that it may be possible to eradicate this pest from defined areas for several years, as a preliminary test at N'Sonne Moliwe was highly successful.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £98,135, and contributions of £15,700 were received from other estates using the services of the Corporation's Medical Division. Capital Expenditure during 1953 was £31,935 which includes work in progress.

XIV. Finance.

The continued progress in the development of the Corporation's activities and the resulting increase in the Corporation's responsibilities for welfare and other services required by the terms of the Ordinance under which the Corporation was established has necessitated the Corporation seeking an increase in its borrowing powers as was forecast in the previous Report. During the year an amending Ordinance raised the Corporation's borrowing powers from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000.

By the end of the year the Corporation's borrowing powers had been exercised to the extent of one loan of £500,000 repayable by 1970, a second loan of £200,000 repayable by mid-1954, both obtained from the Nigerian Government, and a third loan of £400,000 from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited, repayable by 1961. In addition, overdraft facilities up to £300,000 were available from the Corporation's bankers.

XV. Accounts for the year 1953.

A general principle relating to the writing off of capital expenditure out of revenue had been established in 1949 after consultation with the Governor of Nigeria and the Colonial Office, since in the absence of any real capital it was desirable to dispose of the cost of capital expenditure in the early life of the Corporation. At that time it was decided that all new assets created by the Corporation and attached to leasehold lands, which assets could not be pledged, should be written off in full as far as possible out of revenue in the year in which they were completed and that machinery, factory equipment and similar assets should be written off in five equal instalments over five years.

In 1952, however, a decision was taken that as the rate of capital expenditure had increased considerably and was likely to be sustained for two or three years, it was necessary to revise the procedure whilst retaining the general principles. In accordance with that decision, buildings and construction were written down by 33½ per cent. instead of writing them off completely in the year of completion ; other methods of writing off remaining as hitherto. Since the capital expenditure on building and construction during 1953 exceeded by more than 50 per cent the expenditure on similar assets in 1952, it was decided to retain for 1953 the same methods of writing down assets as in the previous year.

As a result of the rapid growth in the Corporation's activities, certain weaknesses in the accounting system became evident. A report from the Auditors has also been received emphasising these weaknesses and suitable action is being taken.

The final results as shown in the accounts are as follows :—

						£	s.	d.
Working profit	..	..	..	..	..	1,234,311	6	9
Less : depreciation	..	..	..	..	..	888,396	1	3
						345,915	5	6
Transferred to Reserve under Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	0	0
						255,915	5	6
Transferred to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities	..					9,219	9	9
						246,695	15	9
Provision for 1954/55 Income Tax Assessment	..					190,000	0	0
						56,695	15	9
Add : Excess provision for 1953/54 Income Tax Assessment	..	..	..	..	..	3,589	5	0
Final surplus	..	..	..	..	..	£60,285	0	9

The final surplus will be remitted to the Governor for expenditure by him for the benefit of the peoples of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in accordance with Section 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance of 1946.

The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the service rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been essential to the progress made during the year. The Corporation

also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, *Member.*

E. M. L. ENDELEY, *Member.*

J. FINDLAY, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

H. R. CLEAVER, *Secretary.*

24th April, 1954.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1953.

<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>				<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>				<i>No. Employed.</i>
Bakweri	...	...	...	1,379	Brought forward				12,256
Mungo	...	...	...	14	Bambuan	...	...	...	25
Bafaw	...	...	...	38	Bamboko	...	...	...	37
Bakossi	...	...	...	498	Bowan	...	...	...	5
Bakundu	...	...	...	92	Balum	...	...	...	3
Basossi	...	...	...	97	Babaji	...	...	...	136
Bakoki	...	...	...	4	Ndop	...	...	...	177
Balong	...	...	...	49	Bajum	...	...	...	24
Banyangi	...	...	...	1,410	Ngemba	...	...	...	189
Nguti	...	...	...	104	Bikom	...	...	...	236
Keaka	...	...	...	533	Ngwandi	...	...	...	227
Mbo	...	...	...	322	Mbonge	...	...	...	99
Nfotum	...	...	...	70	Ngolo Batanga	...	...	...	471
Bangaw	...	...	...	152	Bambui	...	...	...	23
Bafum	...	...	...	729	Bawang	...	...	...	173
Bafukum	...	...	...	168	Bafangi	...	...	...	66
Bali ...	...	...	...	681	Batanga	...	...	...	81
Bamenda	...	...	...	730	Boa...	...	...	...	29
Bamessi	...	...	...	150	Balue	...	...	...	275
Bameta	...	...	...	1,351	Inguni	...	...	...	120
Bamengi	...	...	...	574	Esu ...	...	...	...	201
Baku Kong	...	...	...	12	Mentah	...	...	...	94
Bengli	...	...	...	6	Munguni	...	...	...	19
Kimbo	...	...	...	22	Mbulang	...	...	...	25
Babanki	...	...	...	144	Banjang	...	...	...	25
Bafut	...	...	...	578	Banyemi	...	...	...	26
Kaka	...	...	...	194	Baba	...	...	...	42
Babag	...	...	...	19	Baruti	...	...	...	4
Banso	...	...	...	179	Banna	...	...	...	14
Bandi	...	...	...	121	Buki	...	...	...	124
Balita	...	...	...	25	Bamubu	...	...	...	95
Eoow	...	...	...	8	Kurumanta	...	...	...	139
Mandom	...	...	...	70	Sonni	...	...	...	14
Balondo	...	...	...	828	Bamuko	...	...	...	92
Baumbo	...	...	...	3	Bako	...	...	...	18
Bali Kembil...	...	...	...	112	Nsongli	...	...	...	114
Wum	...	...	...	450	Ngali	...	...	...	14
Baso	...	...	...	290	Nkap	...	...	...	2
Bafo	...	...	...	19	We	...	...	...	110
Mukab	...	...	...	31	Bum	...	...	...	65
Carried forward	...	...	...	12,256	Njunikom	...	...	...	38
									15,927
					French Cameroons	...	...	...	1,958
					Nigerians & others	...	...	...	7,085
									24,970
					TOTAL	...	...	...

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1953—PRINCIPAL CROPS

(All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	Planted 1953	Total	Preparation for 1954 planting
Tiko Area	7,997	806	8,803	100
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,620	353	4,973	200
Ekona Area	4,596	1,128	5,724	586
Tombel Area	1,434	552	1,986	250
Meme/Boa Areas	1,542	1,067	2,609	450
Total	20,189	3,906	24,095	1,586

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1954 planting
Tiko/Missellele Areas ..	5,611	1,698	7,309	500
Moliwe Area	1,601	—	1,601	—
Ekona Area	1,182	1,404	2,586	250
Mukonje Area	2,837	1,909	4,746	516
Total	11,231	5,011	16,242	1,266

OIL PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature and old Palms	Immature Palms	Total	Preparation for 1954 planting
Bota/West Coast Area ..	10,123	2,050	12,173	1,200
Ekona Area	2,442	—	2,442	—
M'bonge	1,200	—	1,200	—
Ikassa	1,149	—	1,149	—
Total	14,914	2,050	16,964	1,200

CAMEROONS DEVELOP-

(Incorporated under Nigerian

BALANCE SHEET AS

31.12.1952

£	LIABILITIES.	£	£
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—		
	For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting; Hurricane Risks..	510,000	
510,000	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	90,000	600,000
	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund	105,185	
	Less : Payments during year	14,404	
		90,781	
105,185	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account ..	9,219	100,000
	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE :—		
	Wharves, Other Constructions, Railways, Plant, Machinery and Equipment	72,762	
72,762	Less : Expenditure during year	26,567	46,195
	LOANS (Unsecured, repayable by Instalments) :—		
	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000	
	Government of Nigeria (temporary loan repayable 3rd July, 1954)	200,000	
850,000	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (final instalment 29th May, 1961)	400,000	1,100,000
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS :—		
	Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses ..	381,210	
	Leave and Passages	50,000	
	Income Tax :—		
	1953/54 Assessment	£36,424	
	Provision for 1954/55 Assessment	190,000	
857,527		226,424	657,634
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—		
51,108	Unappropriated Balance		60,285
£2,446,582		Carried forward	£2,564,114

ENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946.)

T 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

31.12.1952					
£	ASSETS.	£	£	£	
	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—	<i>Cost to 31.12.1952</i>	<i>Additions during 1953</i>	<i>Cost to 31.12.1953</i>	
	Plantations—				
	New Development	374,699	228,764	603,463	
	Buildings and Constructions	888,901	636,830	1,525,731	
	Roads	8,269	93,183	101,452	
	Rail Track	16,876	1,575	18,451	
	Furniture and Equipment	94,975	37,283	132,258	
		<u>1,383,720</u>	<u>997,635</u>	<u>2,381,355</u>	
	EQUIPMENT:—				
	Plant and Machinery	256,501	96,741	353,242	
	Railway Rolling Stock	114,377	32,098	146,475	
	Marine Craft	143,325	70,111	213,436	
		<u>1,897,923</u>	<u>1,196,585</u>	<u>3,094,508</u>	
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1952:				
	Improvements to Concessions	1,109,666			
	Equipment	281,278	1,390,944		
	Written off for year 1953:				
	Improvements to Concessions	710,109			
	Equipment	131,317	841,426	2,232,370	
506,979				<u>862,138</u>	
	MOTOR VEHICLES:—				
	Cost to 31st December, 1952 ..	152,112			
	Add : Additions during 1953 ..	45,399			
		<u>197,511</u>			
	Less : Cost of Vehicles Retired ..	5,111			
			192,400		
	Less : Written off to 31st December, 1952	110,972			
	Written off for 1953	46,970			
		<u>157,942</u>			
	Less : Depreciation on Retired Vehicles	5,111			
41,140			<u>152,831</u>	<u>39,569</u>	
	WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost):—				
	Planting		9,416		
	Building and Constructions		299,967		
	Roads and Rail Track		42,978		
	Furniture and Equipment		13,970		
	Maintenance and Repairs		7,255		
	Tiko Wharf		85,036		
457,809	Miscellaneous		1,365		
			<u>459,987</u>		
005,928		<i>Carried forward</i>		<u>£1,361,694</u>	

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1952

31.12.1952

£

2,446,582

Brought forward ..

£2,564,100

NOTE.—The total estimated amount of Commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1953, was £450,000

A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*W. J. C. RICHARDS }
E. M. L. ENDELEY } *Members.*A. M. STUART, *Chief Accountant.*£2,446,582£2,564,100

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we report incorporated Returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

LAGOS, NIGERIA,

23rd April, 1954.

DECEMBER, 1953—(continued)

12.1952

£		£	£
005,928		Brought forward ..	1,361,694
	STOCKS (As verified by Officials of the Corporation):—		
	Building Materials, Equipment, Consumable		
	Stores and Stock-in-Trade (At cost or lower		
	valuation)	806,334	
	Produce (At market value)	88,234	
952,397			894,568
289,237	PRODUCE SHIPMENTS 1953, REALISED IN 1954 ..		188,674
134,033	DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS		63,036
64,987	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND		56,142

446,582

£2,564,114

PORT.

have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which are
 et gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information

CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,

Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP-

(Incorporated under Nigerian

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1952

£		£	£
	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration and Maintenance	1,395,692	
1,337,549	„ Temporary Buildings	9,135	1,404,827
	„ Medical Services	98,135	
55,116	Less : Contributions by other Plantation Companies ..	15,700	82,435
30,326	„ Welfare and Social Services		64,166
743,412	„ Balance carried down		1,235,196
<u>£2,166,403</u>			<u>£2,786,624</u>
	To Expenses of Head Office:—		
	Remuneration of Chairman and Members	3,589	
13,401	Staff, Travelling and General Office Expenses ..	12,521	16,110
22,625	„ Agency and Service Fees		19,667
1,335	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses		1,738
	„ Concession Rent:—		
	The Governor of Nigeria	40,697	
21,864	Less : Allocated to Plantations, etc.	34,750	5,940
893	„ Audit Fee		
	„ Depreciation:—		
	Improvements to Leasehold Concessions	710,109	
467,629	Equipment	131,317	888,390
35,587	Motor Vehicles	46,970	46,866
21,790	„ Loan Interest		—
222,214	„ Loss on Realisation of Investments		345,911
<u>£807,338</u>	„ Balance carried down		<u>£1,325,531</u>
	To Balance Unappropriated 1952 paid to the Governor of Nigeria		51,108
80,000	„ Provision for Income Tax 1954/55 Assessment ..		190,000
—	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities ..		9,211
100,000	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946		90,000
51,108	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		60,280
<u>£286,667</u>			<u>£400,610</u>

286,667	£400,612
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